



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES – 10

KERALA

PART VII
HOUSES AND DISABLED PERSONS
REPORT AND TABLES

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<i>Paper/Part Number</i>	<i>Title and subject matter</i>
Paper 1 of 1981	Provisional Population Totals
Paper 2 of 1981	<div> <div>{</div> <div> Rural-Urban Composition (Provisional Totals) Workers and Non-workers (Provisional Totals) Disabled persons </div> </div>
Paper 3 of 1981	Final Population Totals
Paper 4 of 1981	Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Paper 5 of 1981	Final Totals of Workers and Non-workers
Part I-A	<div> <div>{</div> <div> Administration Report-Enumeration Administration Report-Tabulation </div> </div>
Part I-B	
Part II-A	General Population Tables (A-series-Tables A-1 to A-5)
Part II-B	Primary Census Abstract
Part III-A	General Economic Tables (B-Series-Tables B-1 to B-10)
Part III-B	General Economic Tables (B-Series-Tables B-11 to B-22)
Part IV-A	Social and Cultural Tables (C-Series-Tables C-1 to C-6)
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Part VII	Houses and Disabled population-Report and Tables (H-Series-Tables H-1 and H-2)
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Part X-A	State Town Directory
Part X-B	Survey Reports on selected towns
Part X-C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part XII	State Census Atlas
Part XIII-A & B	District Census Handbooks—one volume for each district (Village & Town Directories and Primary Census Abstract)

PREFACE

This volume presents the data on houses and disabled persons collected during the houselisting operations conducted in 1980 as a prelude to the census enumeration 1981. The houselist of the present census was utilised to collect data on the uses of census houses and not housing data as such as was done in the censuses of 1961 and 1971. In addition, data on disabled persons were also collected through the houselisting operations. Report and Tables H-1 and H-2 on the above two data derived from the houselist are presented in this volume.

The table on use of census houses is based on a 20% sample of census houses selected from the houselist and tabulated on the computer. The data on census houses was not tabulated below the district and city-level. Therefore, the scope of analysis of the data is rather limited. The Table H-1 presented in this volume gives the total number of census houses, vacant houses and the distribution of occupied census houses by their use. The data are presented separately for rural and urban areas and for each city. This table gives the housing stock in the country and its uses.

The collection of data on the disabled was revived in the census for the first time after being discontinued from 1941 onwards in view of the doubts expressed on its accuracy and reliability by the then Census Commissioners. It was decided to collect the figures of the physically handicapped in the 1981 census in view of the strong plea made by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and also motivated by the declaration of 1981 as the International Year of the disabled by the United Nations. The table on the disabled was compiled manually based on full count. The data are confined to three major total disabilities viz, totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled, for rural and urban areas upto the taluk and town levels. The intention is only to give a broad idea of the magnitude of the disabilities in different places and to provide a framework for more detailed investigation by other specialised agencies.

The preparation of the final draft of this volume was undertaken by S. Jayashanker, Assistant Director based on the first draft prepared by K. Gopinathan, Assistant Director. The compilation and scrutiny of the tables were done by K. Gopinathan and K. Sulabhamma, Investigators and M. Ambujakshy Amma and N. Sreedharan Nair, Statistical Assistants and the inset tables for the report were prepared by P. Sarada, Investigator. The entire draft was typed out by C. Sarojini Amma, U. D. Clerk. The maps and charts were prepared by S. Krishna Pillai and M. T. Pillai, Artists and N. Venu Nair, A. Sadasivan Achari, V. Thulaseedharan and Michael Gomez, Draughtsmen. N. Aravindan, Printing Inspector and C. Retnappan Nadar, Proof Reader looked after the printing aspects. I am happy to place on record the diligent and dedicated services rendered by all those associated with the preparation of this volume.

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KERALA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1981

Km 20 10 0 20 40 60 Km

BOUNDARIES:

STATE/UT ————

DISTRICT ————

TALUK ————

CAPITAL OF STATE/UT ★

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ●

TALUK HEADQUARTERS ●

ROADS ————

RAILWAYS:

BROAD GAUGE ————

METRE GAUGE ————

RIVER ————

WHEREVER THE NAME OF A TALUK AND THE NAME OF ITS HEADQUARTERS ARE NOT THE SAME, THE NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS IS SHOWN SEPERATELY IN ITALICS

TRIVANDRUM
NEYYATTINKARA

EAST OF GREENWICH

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

General Background

1.1. The population census is a massive operation having two distinct phases viz. field operations for collecting the data and desk operations for tabulation and publication of results. Field operations in the present census were conducted in two stages viz. (i) housenumbering and houselisting and (ii) actual enumeration of population. Of these, though enumeration is naturally the more important one, housenumbering and houselisting which preceded it formed the basis for enumeration. Besides being a count of houses which can be considered as a rehearsal of the enumeration of population, it provided an estimate of the population, for the purpose of assessing the requirement of men and material for the census and also provides a frame for the enumeration proper. This report presents the data obtained from houselisting operations conducted in 1980.

1.2. The aim of the census is to enumerate as on the census date all the individuals in the country without omission or duplication. Though the population of a country covers also the houseless population such as pavement dwellers, nomads, cave-dwellers etc., majority of them live in some sort of habitat, well-built ones or make-shift ones, depending on the social conditions and the terrain where they live. Before conducting the actual enumeration it is necessary to prepare the list of all such habitats where people actually live or likely to live and this process is termed as houselisting.

Houselists in 1961 and 1971

1.3. Though housenumbering and houselisting had been done in earlier censuses also, it was in the 1961 census for the first time that a uniform schedule called Houselist was used throughout the country for listing the houses and collecting some basic details about the house and households living in each house. The data collected from the Houselist were tabulated in detail and published along with a detailed housing report. The houselisting of 1961 census can be considered as the first housing census in India. The houselist of the 1961 census contained the following details in addition to location particulars.

HOUSELIST—1961 CENSUS

Col. No.	Description
1	Line number
2	Building number (Municipal or local authority or census number, if any)
3	Building number (Col. 2) with sub-numbers for each census house
4	Purpose for which census house used, e.g. dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institutions, jail, hostel, hotel etc.
5-8	If this census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory

Col. No.	Description
5	Name of establishment or proprietor
6	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken
7	Average number of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working)
8	Kind of fuel or power, if machinery is used
9&10	Description of census house
9	Material of wall
10	Material of roof
11	Sub-number of each census household with census house number (column 3)
12	Name of head of household
13	No. of rooms in census household
14	Does the household live in own or rented house? (a) Owned (O) (b) Rented (R)
15-17	No. of persons residing in census household on day of visit
15	Males
16	Females
17	Total
18	Remarks

1.4. In the census of 1971 also similar details were collected during houselisting. But in 1971 the schedule was split up into two viz. Houselist and Establishment Schedule. The houselist collected details about the census houses and households living in them and the Establishment Schedule collected more details about the establishments, if any, located in the houses. Separate series of tables were prepared from the Houselist and the Establishment Schedule and separate reports were published on housing and establishments. The following are the details contained in the houselist of the 1971 census, apart from location particulars.

HOUSELIST—1971 CENSUS

Col. No.	Description
1	Line number
2	Building number (Municipal or local authority or census number)
3	Census house number
4&5	Predominant construction material of census house
4	Material of wall
5	Material of roof
6	Purpose for which census house is used e.g. residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel etc. or vacant.

Col. No.	Description
7	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial number of that entry here.
8-12	If used wholly or partly as a residence
8	Household number
9	Name of the head of household
10	If SC or ST, write name of Caste/Tribe
11	No. of living rooms in the occupation of census household
12	Does the household live in owned or rented house? (1) Owned (O) (2) Rented (R)
13-15	No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of visit of the enumerator
13	Males
14	Females
15	Total
16	Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)
17	Remarks

For every establishment located in the census house, a separate establishment schedule was prepared. It covered items like name of the establishment (classified by Government/Quasi Government, Private and Co-operative), average number of persons working daily last week or working season (including proprietors or family workers), type of establishment (household industry, registered factory, unregistered workshop) description of products, type of fuel or power used for trading establishment goods bought/sold and also whether wholesale or retail. For any other establishments it was noted that whether it was a Government office, school, hospital, railway station, cinema theatre, hotel, tea shop etc.

Houselist and Enterprise List, 1981

1.5. As already seen, in the censuses of both 1961 and 1971, some housing data were collected during houselisting operations. But in the census of 1981, after the first pretest, it was decided to confine the houselist to basic items for preparing the requisite frame needed for the population census and to collect most of the housing particulars through the Household Schedule during the actual enumeration phase. Hence the Houselist of the 1981 census was a simple schedule, half the size of the schedules used in the 1961 and 1971 censuses and containing only fourteen columns. However, the Houselist of 1981 included columns for ascertaining whether an enterprise is run in the house or by the household outside the house without premises, thereby serving as a frame for enterprises for which a separate schedule viz. Enterprise List was canvassed along with the Houselist. The Houselist of 1981 census included also columns for collecting the number of totally dumb, deaf or crippled persons in each household which were not included in the houselists of previous censuses.

1.6. Besides location particulars, the Houselist of the 1981 census contained the following details:

1. Line No.
2. Building No.
3. Census house No.
4. Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non residential, fill Enterprise list)
5. Household No. and name of the head of household
6. Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List.
7. Number of persons normally residing in census household (Males, Females, Total).
8. Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally blind, crippled or dumb

There were 14 columns including the remarks column where the reasons for vacancy had to be written in the case of vacant houses.

1.7. The Houselist Abstract is a form having 15 columns in which the page-wise abstract of total census houses, occupied residential census houses classified into wholly residential and partly residential, vacant census houses, census houses put to other uses, total number of households, total population by sex and total number of handicapped persons (by totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb) are written from the Houselist to build up the abstract for the concerned areas.

1.8. Specimen forms of the Houselist and Houselist Abstract in English are given as Appendix 1.

1.9. As already indicated, corresponding to the Establishment Schedule canvassed in the 1971 census, an Enterprise List was canvassed along with the Houselist in the 1981 census. There are more details in the Enterprise List as compared to the Establishment Schedule of 1971. An Abstract of the Enterprise List was also prepared similar to the Houselist Abstract. The Census Organization organized the canvassing of the Enterprise List on behalf of the Central Statistical Organization and the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, utilising the machinery for census house-numbering.

1.10. Specimen forms of Enterprise List and Enterprise List Abstract are also included in Appendix 1.

Concepts adopted in the Houselist

1.11. In the 1981 census, the following definitions were adopted for the terms, building, census house, household, enterprise and disabled person, used in the Houselist.

BUILDING

A building is a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that buildings which have

component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc.

CENSUS HOUSE

A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

HOUSEHOLD

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household".

ENTERPRISE

An enterprise is an undertaking engaged in production and or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. An enterprise may be owned and operated by one household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The activities of an enterprise may be carried on in a single census house, in more than one census house or in the open i.e. without premises. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as an enterprise.

DISABLED PERSONS

The houselist also collected information on physically handicapped persons who are totally blind or totally crippled or totally deaf. The term totally crippled refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms and legs. The loss of either of these i.e. both arms or both legs was sufficient for classification as totally crippled. But a person was not considered as totally crippled if he lost one arm and one leg. Loss means inability to use and not necessarily physical absence.

1.12. For recording the purpose for which census house is used, the terms factory, workshop, shop and business house were defined as follows:

FACTORY

An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory.

WORKSHOP

A workshop is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles

are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say handloom weaving, bidi rolling, papad making, toy making etc. is carried on was considered as a workshop. If it was also used as a residence, it was noted as workshop-cum-residence.

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act. There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 persons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

SHOP

Shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

BUSINESS HOUSE

Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place. A sweet-meat shop where sweet-meat is being made and sold was recorded as a workshop and not as a sweet-meat shop.

Marking of census houses in lay-out sketches

1.13. To facilitate identification, the houses were classified as pucca and kutcha and pucca houses were marked using squares and kutcha houses using triangles in the lay-out sketches. For the purpose of preparation of lay-out sketches, a house was considered as pucca if its wall was made of materials like burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber etc. and if its roof was made of materials like tiles, galvanised corrugated iron sheets, asbestos, cement sheets, reinforced brick concrete, reinforced cement concrete and timber etc. Houses, the walls and/or roof of which were made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stone etc. were treated as kutcha houses.

1.14 The set of instructions to the enumerators for filling up the Houselist is given at Appendix 2.

Preparatory work

1.15. Being a massive administrative operation, a lot of preparatory work had to be done before house-listing. These include the collection of details of administrative units to the lowest level with details of jurisdictional changes since the last census, classification of rural and urban areas, assignment of location

codes, preparation of notional maps of villages, towns and forest divisions and lay-out sketches of karas/desoms, wards and forest ranges, printing and distribution of schedules and instructions etc.

Rural-urban classification

1.16. For the demarcation of places into rural and urban areas and for the presentation of rural-urban data, it is necessary to define what is meant by an urban area. Different criteria were applied to define urban areas in previous censuses. The definition applied in 1981 census is almost the same as that in 1971 census. The following definition was adopted for urban areas in the 1981 census.

- (i) All places with a corporation, municipality, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (ii) All other places which satisfy the following three criteria:
 - (a) A minimum population of 5,000
 - (b) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 persons per sq. mile)
 - (c) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

Apart from the statutory towns coming under category (i) above, all revenue villages with a population of 4,000 and above as per the 1971 census and which were expected to cross 5,000 in 1981 and which satisfied the criteria (b) and (c) above were taken up for recognition as towns; workers in category III viz. livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards etc. were not considered as non-agricultural pursuits for the purpose of applying criterion (c) above. Application of the above criteria resulted in the declassification of some towns of 1971 census as rural and the recognition of several villages as urban for the first time or afresh in 1981. Fifty eight villages were recognized as census towns besides the 48 statutory towns. Among the statutory towns, 13 did not satisfy the criterion of non-agricultural population and one did not satisfy the population criterion. However, according to the definition all the statutory towns were treated as towns irrespective of the satisfaction of the criteria. On applying the criteria, 33 towns of 1971 census were declassified as rural in 1981. Of these, 6 were towns formed for the first time in 1971 and 27 were towns formed in 1961 or earlier.

Location codes

1.17. It is necessary to identify the filled up census schedules with the area to which they relate. Writing of the names of district, taluk, town or village on each schedule would be cumbersome besides involving scriptory work out of proportion to its utility. The location code is a simple device by which every area comprised in any administrative unit in the state can be identified by assigning specific code numbers for different levels of administrative units. Each such area can then be referred to by a location code. Accordingly, numbers were assigned to state, district, taluk, town, village, forest divisions and their sub-

divisions following some principles with a view to distinguish each unit with its location code number.

1.18. The code number for the state was assigned at the all-India level considering the states in the alphabetical order of their names. Within the state, districts were numbered from north to south in a serpentine order keeping geographical contiguity, assigning code number 1 to Cannanore district and code number 11 to Trivandrum district. There were only eleven districts at the time of houselisting and Wayanad district which was formed only later was assigned code number 12. Within each districts, taluks were numbered from north-west to south-east in a serpentine order keeping geographical contiguity. Villages were numbered within each taluk. The towns in each district were numbered continuously within each district because of the small number of towns in a district. In order to distinguish between towns and villages, the code numbers for towns are in Roman numbers and the code numbers of villages are in Arabic numbers. Towns were given continuous Roman numbers within each district starting from north taking them taluk by taluk in the order of the location codes of the taluks in the district. Villages were numbered within each taluk from north-west to south-east in a serpentine manner keeping geographical contiguity. Location codes for desoms/karas and wards of non-municipal towns were assigned in a serpentine order within each village and non-municipal town respectively. In the case of statutory towns, the existing ward numbers and division numbers were adopted as such. The forest divisions were assigned continuous serial numbers 1 to 20 from north to south. 'F' is suffixed to the code numbers of forest divisions to distinguish them from the code numbers of villages in the same taluk which will have the same set of numerals. Within each forest division, the ranges were given continuous serial numbers in Arabic numerals. But if a range fell in more than one taluk, the portions in different taluks are distinguished by suffixing the alphabets A, B, C etc. to the code number of the range. Since the housenumbering unit in Kerala was the desom/kara of the village and house numbers were to be given continuously within each housenumbering unit, it was found difficult to complete the house-numbering and houselisting operations in time in the case of the larger desoms/karas. Such unwieldy units were, therefore, subdivided and the subdivisions of karas, desoms and wards of non-municipal towns were assigned separate code numbers using alphabetical subscripts A, B, C etc. along with the code number of the kara, desom or ward. Similarly some big forest ranges were subdivided into convenient sections which were assigned separate code numbers in Arabic numerals below the code number of the range as $\frac{4}{1}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, or $\frac{4A}{1}$, $\frac{4A}{2}$ where 4 or 4A is the code number of the forest range depending on whether the range falls in one taluk or more than one taluk.

Notional maps and lay-out sketches

1.19. After collecting the list of all territorial units, it was necessary to know the areas contained in

each of these units and the boundaries between the units, for numbering all houses in all areas without omission or duplication. Houselisting involved the preparation of notional maps of villages and towns and lay-out sketches of each enumerator's area. But the village size in Kerala is vastly bigger than in other parts of the country and the desoms/karas or wards were the units for housenumbering. Enumerator blocks were formed only later for the enumeration phase. The notional maps of villages, towns and forest areas and lay-out sketches of their constituent units were got prepared by the concerned department officials.

1.20. The notional map is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or town or forest division. The shape of the village, town or forest division and their subdivisions is reflected in the map. It contained topographical details such as north-south direction, railway line, railway station, road, road junctions, streets and lanes, rivers, canals, streams, public tank, public well, hills, mountains and fields, important public buildings such as offices, schools, colleges, hospitals, places of worship etc. It showed all the subdivisions and their boundaries clearly. It also showed the boundaries of Panchayats cutting across the village or town or forest areas. In the case of villages and non-municipal towns, forest areas falling within these, if any, were also marked. The lay-out sketch is a detailed map of each kara/desom or ward or forest range. It contained almost all the details given in the notional map and is drawn in an enlarged size for marking the buildings at the time of houselisting. It was later used for demarcating blocks and circles for enumeration.

System of housenumbering

1.21. For complete coverage in census, it is essential to number all houses where people live or, likely to live. Local authorities like panchayats, municipalities, corporations etc. are assigning numbers to houses within their respective areas for the purpose of tax collection etc. But their housenumbering systems vary considerably from place to place and no uniform procedure is followed which will ensure the numbering of all structures, residential or non-residential. Therefore, the house numbers assigned by local bodies cannot be adopted for census and it was decided to number all the houses in the state afresh for the 1981 census covering all towns, villages and forest areas except strictly military areas where the Houselists were not required to be filled up. The system of housenumbering adopted in the census is indicated in the Instructions for filling up the Houselist at Appendix 2.

Organization of houselisting operations

1.22. Houselisting was the first phase of the 1981 census and it was conducted in 1980 an year in advance of the actual enumeration. The statutory notification on the proposed census of the population of India was issued by the Census Commissioner, India and it was re-published by the State Government in Notification No. 81404/Pol.CI/79/GAD dated 7th July 1979. This marked the commencement of the preparations for the census operations of 1981. As the first step of the field operations, the houselisting

operation was to be organized. The Government of Kerala issued notifications in the Kerala Gazette No. 37 dated 18th September 1979 appointing officials at various levels for the taking of the census, on the basis of the proposals of the Director of Census. District Collectors were the Principal Census Officers and Deputy Collectors (General) were the District Census Officers of the respective districts and Revenue Divisional Officers were the Sub-Divisional Census Officers of the respective revenue divisions. Tahsildars were the Charge Officers of their taluks, Commissioners of Corporations and Municipalities and Executive Officers of Townships and Cannanore Cantonment were the Charge Officers of those respective towns. The Divisional Forest Officers were the Charge Officers of the forest divisions which numbered twenty including four special forest divisions. In the case of Idukki Township which was not statutory town in the strict sense and for which there was no Executive Officer, the Town Planner was appointed as the Charge Officer by the Principal Census Officer in exercise of the powers delegated to him. The notification also empowered these officials to appoint other census officials like Supervisors and Enumerators within their jurisdictions.

1.23. Following the appointment of Census Officers circular instructions were issued by the Director of Census Operations to all the officers detailing various aspects like the legal basis of census, census hierarchy and duties of the census officers at various levels down to the enumerators, stages of census operations, enumeration personnel and other relevant matters. This circular contained a provisional programme of various operations including housenumbering and houselisting. This programme indicated that personnel for housenumbering and houselisting should be appointed before 25th December 1979 and housenumbering and houselisting should be conducted between 1st March 1980 and 31st May 1980.

1.24. Subsequently the first conference of Census Officers of each district was held at the district headquarters between the 3rd and 24th of October 1979. The procedures for housenumbering and houselisting operations and the availability of personnel for appointment as Supervisors and Enumerators and their training were discussed in these conferences besides the recognition of places as towns, jurisdictional changes and freeing of such changes, preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches etc. These conferences helped to give the officials an idea of the work involved and its time-bound-nature and to inculcate in them a feeling of involvement in census work.

1.25. Thereafter, the next circular was issued to all Charge Officers explaining in detail all aspects of housenumbering and houselisting operations. This circular covered the scope of house numbering and houselisting operations, unit of housenumbering and houselisting, appointment of houselisting personnel, stages of housenumbering and houselisting, training, inspection of housenumbering and scrutiny of schedules, progress reports and despatch of schedules besides a detailed calendar of various operations relating to housenumbering and houselisting from the appointment

of personnel to the despatch of filled-up schedules by the Charge Officers. In villages, Village Officers were appointed as supervisors and Village Assistants were appointed as enumerators. In statutory towns, Revenue Inspectors, Health Inspectors, Sanitary Inspectors etc. were appointed as supervisors and Bill Collectors, Clerks etc. were appointed as enumerators. In forest areas, Range Officers were appointed as supervisors and Foresters and Forest Guards were appointed as enumerators. In the all-India pattern only supervisors and enumerators were to be appointed for houselisting. But in Kerala, following the 1961 and 1971 precedents, assistants to enumerators were also appointed for housenumbering from among Villagemen and other last grade employees to carry the materials like paint and brush and assist the enumerators wherever the enumerators wanted such assistance. The honorarium allowed to the enumerators was shared between them and the assistants in a suitable proportion in such cases. Separate forms were prescribed for issuing appointment orders to supervisors, enumerators and assistants to enumerators and sufficient number of printed copies of these forms were supplied to the Charge Officers. The State Government was also persuaded to issue an order freezing the transfers of Census Officers from District Census Officers to enumerators from 15th January 1980, which was the date fixed for the completion of appointment of enumeration personnel, to 31st May 1980, the date of completion of houselisting operations. A Charge Register was prescribed to be maintained by the Charge Officers showing the name and address of supervisors, enumerators and assistants to enumerators and their respective areas. Forms of this Register was supplied from Census Directorate. The Charge Register obviated the necessity of preparing and keeping duplicate copies of the appointment order. Accordingly, the Charge Officers completed the appointment of supervisors, enumerators and assistants to enumerators who were then given thorough training in different rounds of training classes and practical training by filling the schedules. In order to supplement the training and to help the enumerators and supervisors to understand the instructions thoroughly and to do the housenumbering and houselisting operations correctly a circular in Malayalam was issued explaining briefly the main procedures and concepts, the defects noticed in the training schedules scrutinized at the Directorate and the method of filling the schedules correctly, avoiding such mistakes.

1.26. The requirement of various forms like Houselist, Houselist Abstract etc. and the booklets of instructions for filling were first estimated in the Registrar General's Office and the Census Directorate was asked to confirm the adequacy of the estimates. The requirements of forms and booklets in Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada and English were estimated. The forms and instruction booklets were printed at the State Government's Text Book Press at Thikkakara. 14,000 copies of the instruction booklets, 13 lakhs Houselists and 1.25 lakh Houselist Abstracts in Malayalam were printed besides 52,000 Houselists and 51,000 Houselist Abstracts for training purposes. The Houselist and Abstract for actual use were printed in black ink and those for training purposes were printed in red ink. From the Malayalam booklets and forms

printed here, the requirements of the Census Directorates of Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry were also supplied. Similarly the requirements of this state in respect of instruction booklets and schedules in English and the schedules in Kannada were supplied from the Office of the Registrar General, instruction booklets in Kannada from the Census Directorate of Karnataka and instruction booklets and schedules in Tamil from the Census Directorate of Tamil Nadu. In some areas of Kasaragod taluk, instruction booklets and schedules in Kannada were used. Some additional instructions had been issued in the Malayalam version to suit local conditions and arrangements were made through the District Collector, Cannanore to get these additional instructions translated into Kannada and distribute the same among the supervisors and enumerators to whom Kannada instruction booklets were issued. The translation and printing of Enterprise list, Enterprise list Abstract and the instructions for filling up these forms were done by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. However, the booklets and forms relating to Houselist and Enterprise List were supplied together to the Charge Officers from the Census Directorate. The instruction booklets and training forms were supplied first before the training classes and the schedules for actual use were supplied later.

General Procedure in houselisting

1.27. On completion of the training, the enumerators were provided with blank schedules and two copies of the lay-out sketches of the housenumbering units. Then the enumerators started numbering the houses from one end of the housenumbering unit. House numbers were normally painted on the door sill of the front door or on the wall or pillar near the entrance to the house. In the case of huts where there are no door sills or walls for painting the house numbers, the numbers were written on small wooden planks and these were entrusted with the head of the household with instructions to keep them safely to be shown to the enumerators later. Simultaneous with the numbering of houses, buildings were marked and building numbers written in the lay-out sketches and two schedules viz. Houselist and Enterprise List were also filled up. Buildings are indicated in the lay-out sketches by rectangles and triangles as explained in the instruction booklet. The schedules were also filled up following the detailed instructions given in the booklet. Two copies of the Houselist were prepared. The duplicate copy was prepared by the enumerators in their houses copying the details from the schedule prepared in the field during housenumbering. Besides the duplicate copy of the Houselist, the Houselist Abstract and Enterprise List Abstract were also prepared by the enumerators at home. Supervisors inspected the housenumbering on a sample basis and scrutinised the schedules thoroughly. Housenumbering and houselisting was also inspected by the Charge Officers and District Census Officers and Sub-divisional Census Officers. Supervisors prepared a Supervisor's Abstract (in duplicate) from the Houselist Abstract prepared by enumerators. Charge Houselist Abstract (in triplicate) was prepared by the Charge Officers from the Supervisor's Abstract and a District Houselist Abstract was prepared by the District Census Officers. From these abstracts consolidated abstract for the state showing figures down to taluk and town level was prepared in the Directorate.

1.28. The housenumbering and houselisting operations in the state were initially scheduled to be over by 15th May 1980. However, there were requests from the Charge Officers and Village Officers to allow more time for completion. The request was granted and time was extended upto 31st May 1980 for completion of field operations in the case of difficult areas and enumerators having larger volume of work. It was stipulated that the Charge Houselist Abstract should be forwarded by 5th June 1980 and District Abstract by 10th June 1980. Most of the houselisting schedules were received by the middle of June and all the schedules except that of Udumbanchola taluk were received in the Directorate before the end of June and this was also received on 3rd July.

Record Management

1.29. Detailed instructions were issued to the Charge Officers indicating the flow of records at various levels on completion of the houselisting operations. This helped in getting all the filled-in schedules in the Directorate for further processing in a systematic manner without any item being lost or misplaced. On completion of houselisting, the supervisors received from the enumerators all the records including unused forms for each housenumbering unit. The supervisors then stitched the Houselist and Enterprise List separately at the left hand top corner. The Houselist Abstract and Enterprise List Abstract for all the units in a village or census town together under the supervisor were stitched separately. In the case of forest ranges falling in more than one district the records relating to each portion were stitched separately. After recording the identification particulars on the cover paper, the schedules were arranged in the order of location code numbers. Thereafter the supervisor prepared a Supervisors Houselist Abstract (in duplicate). Then the records relating to Houselist and those relating to Enterprise list were packed in two separate bundles and sent to the Charge Officer, preparing an inventory of records in duplicate. In the Charge Office, the records were verified with the Inventory and one copy of the Inventory was signed and returned to the Supervisor. The Charge Officers then prepared a Charge Houselist Abstract (in triplicate) from the Houselist Abstract. Then the copies of the lay-out sketches, duplicate copy of houselist and one copy of Supervisor's Houselist Abstract were separated from the set of records received from the supervisors. These were arranged properly in the order and kept safely in the charge offices for demarcating blocks and circles for actual enumeration. Copy of Houselist, Houselist Abstract and Supervisor's Houselist Abstract were arranged properly in the order of location codes of the units in the charge and sent with the Charge Houselist Abstract to the Census Directorate through special messenger along with an Inventory of records. Unused forms relating to Houselist also were sent to the Census Directorate along with the records. Enterprise Lists and Enterprise List Abstracts arranged in proper order were handed over by the Charge Officers along with an Inventory and unused forms to the officers of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics authorised to receive the records. Charge Officers sent one copy of Charge Houselist Abstract to the District Census Officers for preparing the District Houselist Abstract. District Census Officers prepared the District Houselist

Abstract (in duplicate) from the Charge Houselist Abstract and one copy was sent to the Census Directorate. The entire processing and preparation of reports on Enterprise List were done by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Processing of the houselists

1.30. On receipt of the houselisting records in the Census Directorate, the schedules were verified first with the units in the location codes to ensure that Houselists have been filled up for all the areas and all the records have been received in tact. Thereafter, the Houselists were subjected to a preliminary scrutiny. The defects noticed in this scrutiny were rectified by referring to the Charge Officers wherever necessary. After the preliminary scrutiny and rectification of errors, the details of physically handicapped persons were tabulated manually to generate Table H-2 which is presented at the end of this volume. Thereafter the Houselist and Houselist Abstracts were sent to the Regional Tabulation Offices at Kottayam, Trichur and Calicut for processing.

1.31. Editing, sampling and coding of Houselists were done in the Regional Tabulation Offices. The processing of houselists before sampling involved editing of houselists for omissions and inconsistencies, making necessary corrections in the Houselist Abstracts, formation of houselisting blocks and numbering of census houses. During editing, page numbers, line numbers, building numbers, house numbers, household numbers, purpose for which census house is put and number of persons normally living in census household were scrutinised and corrections made wherever necessary. Then page totals of Houselists were also checked and compared with the entries in the Houselist Abstract and corrections made wherever necessary.

1.32. As enumerator blocks were not formed in Kerala before houselisting, the number of census houses in each housenumbering unit was large in most cases. As the houses within each houselisting block were to be given continuous serial numbers and the serial number should not exceed 3 digits, it was necessary to form blocks in Houselists in such a way that the total number of houses in a block did not exceed 999. Such blocks are termed as houselisting blocks to distinguish them from enumerator blocks. If a housenumbering unit (desom, kara, ward, forest range or subdivided desom, kara/ward/forest range) had less than 1,000 census houses then it was formed into a single houselisting block. If it had more than 999 census houses the first 999 census houses were formed into one houselisting block and the remaining houses were formed into blocks in such a way that each block did not contain more than 999 houses. A red line was drawn across the houselist after the 999th house to indicate the end of one houselisting block and the beginning of the next houselisting block. The houselisting blocks were assigned block numbers 1, 2 etc. within each housenumbering unit. If there was only one houselisting block in a housenumbering unit then block number 1 was assigned to it. After the formation of houselisting blocks the census houses within the block were numbered serially in red pencil between cols. 2 and 3 of the Houselist along the line. Then sample houses were selected for coding.

Sampling of census houses

1.33. In the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, a 20% sample of census houses was selected for preparing table H-1. In the remaining states and union territories, the data were processed on a 100% basis. Before the sample was drawn the houselists were thoroughly scrutinised and edited for inaccuracies. For the purpose of sample selection, the following operational units were adopted in a district.

(i) CITY

If there are more than one city in a district, each city was treated as a separate operational unit. An urban agglomeration with a population of more than 1 lakh was treated as a separate city for the purpose of sample selection even if none of its constituents qualified to be a city by itself.

(ii) NON-CITY URBAN AREAS OF A DISTRICT

All the urban areas of a district other than the cities together constituted an operational unit.

(iii) TALUK

For rural areas within each operational unit, the houselisting blocks were to be arranged in ascending order for sample selection. Houselists were arranged in the order of towns or villages within each operational unit, in the order of wards or karas/desoms within town

or village and in the order of houselisting blocks within ward or village. A 20% systematic sample of houses was selected with a fresh random start for each of the operational unit. To avoid a run of high or low values, the random numbers 'm' and 'n' were allotted in pairs in such a manner that $m+n=6$. The series 'm' was selected and allotted to one set of operational units and series 'n' was derived as $(6-m)$ and allotted to another set of charges. The estimation procedure and precision of estimates are given in Appendix 3.

Coding and Tabulation:

1.34. After sample selection, the sample houses were coded. Coding consisted of assignment of location codes to location particulars and the coding in col. 4 of the houselist of the uses of a census house as per the prescribed code list. The uses of census houses were coded only in the case of sample census houses.

1.35. After coding, the coded houselists were sent to the direct data entry unit attached to the Census Directorate, Gujarat, Ahmadabad for keying in and transferring the data to tapes as the DDE Centre had not started functioning in the Kerala Census Directorate. From the DDE Centre the tapes were sent to the Data Processing Division of Registrar General's Office at New Delhi where it was processed on computer and table H-1 was generated which is now presented in this volume. This table contains data for state, districts, cities and urban agglomerations of population 1 lakh and over and its analysis is given in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 2

USES TO WHICH CENSUS HOUSES ARE PUT

General observations

2.1. The data on census houses in the state and districts according to different uses have been presented in table H-1 at the end of this volume. The table gives data for rural and urban areas and also for cities and urban agglomerations having more than one lakh population. These data have been briefly analysed in this chapter.

2.2. According to the houselist data, there are 151 million census houses in India excluding Assam (where the 1981 census could not be held due to the disturbed conditions prevailing there). Of these,

5.88 million are in Kerala which works out to 3.89 per cent. In the case of wholly residential and partly residential houses in India only 3.76 per cent are in Kerala. The estimated population as on 1st July 1980 for Kerala and India are 25,180 thousand and 674,114 thousand respectively which shows that the state contained 3.74 per cent of India's population. Accordingly, for every thousand population there are 167 residential houses in Kerala against 166 residential houses in India. The following statement gives the comparative picture of census houses by uses in Kerala and all-India.

STATEMENT 2.1
COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES, INDIA AND KERALA, 1980

Use	Number of census houses		Percentage of census houses		Percentage of census houses in Kerala to all-India*
	India*	Kerala	India*	Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL USES	151,001,488	5,881,075	100	100	3.89
1. Vacant	8,046,567	409,550	5.33	6.96	5.09
2. Residences	107,202,355	4,059,540	70.99	69.03	3.79
3. Shop-cum-residences	1,428,675	27,485	0.95	0.47	1.92
4. Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	3,002,406	108,290	1.99	1.84	3.61
5. Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas etc.	210,654	7,805	0.14	0.13	3.71
6. Shops excluding eating houses	3,698,698	263,175	2.45	4.47	7.12
7. Business houses and offices	714,190	56,050	0.47	0.95	7.85
8. Factories, workshops and worksheds	2,292,849	152,260	1.52	2.59	6.64
9. Restaurants, sweet-meat shops etc.	592,698	88,155	0.39	1.50	14.87
10. Places of entertainment and community gathering	190,862	18,650	0.13	0.32	9.77
11. Places of worships	1,525,939	73,265	1.01	1.25	4.80
12. Others	22,095,595	616,850	14.63	10.49	2.79

*Excluding Assam where the census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

2.3. The striking feature revealed by the above figures is that the proportion of wholly residential or partly residential (shop-cum-residence and workshop-cum-residence) houses to total census houses in Kerala is lower than the all-India average. However, in respect of other categories of uses (except 'others' category) the proportion for Kerala is higher than the respective all-India proportions. In respect of restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, Kerala has a unique position with 88,155 census houses followed by Uttar Pradesh (70,185), Tamil Nadu (57,620) and Maharashtra (51,185). Though Kerala is a small state, in absolute numbers Kerala ranks third in the country in places of entertainment and community gathering.

Uses of census houses

2.4. In the state 69 per cent of houses are used as residences only. If shop-cum-residences and workshop-cum-residences are also included the proportion of residential houses goes up to 71.33 per cent.

Several households run household industries in their houses and this has resulted in the higher proportion of workshop-cum-residences compared to shop-cum-residences which form only 0.47 per cent of total census houses. About 7 per cent of the census houses are vacant and more than one per cent of the houses are places of worship. The category of houses put to 'other uses' which include educational and public health institutions besides garages, passenger shelters, godowns, pump houses, petrol bunks, cattle sheds etc. account for more than 10 per cent of the total census houses. Shops excluding eating houses alone consist of 4.48 per cent of the total census houses and if shop-cum-residences and restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places also are included their proportion goes up to 6.45 per cent. Business houses and offices account for only less than 1 per cent of the total census houses and hotels, sarais, dharmasalas and tourist homes have the lowest proportion of only 0.13 per cent of total census houses. Though factories, workshops

and worksheds as such constitute only 2.59 per cent of total census houses, there are 1.84 per cent of census houses used as workshop-cum-residences. Therefore, actually 4.43 per cent of census houses in the state are used wholly or partly as factories, workshops and worksheds.

2.5. There were 5,881,075 census houses in the state at the time of houselisting in 1980 as against 4,561,185 census houses in 1970, showing an increase of 28.94 per cent during the decade 1970-80. The growth rate of the population in the state during the decade 1971-81 was 19.24. Thus census houses have increased at a higher rate than population. The percentage increase of residential houses including shop-cum-residences and workshop-cum-residences during the decade 1970-80 was 24.79. Though this is less than the rate of increase of total census houses it is more than that of the population.

2.6. When the rates of increase of census houses of different uses in the state between 1970 and 1980 are compared, the highest rate of increase is observed in the case of workshop-cum-residences (416.28%) followed by shop-cum-residences (227.59%) and the lowest rate of increase in the case of restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places (6.63%). Wholly residential houses have increased by 21.82 per cent whereas the rate of increase of wholly residential and partly residential houses together is 24.79 per cent. Vacant houses

have increased at a higher rate (25.72%) than residential houses. Factories, workshops and worksheds as such have shown an increase of 66.98 per cent during the decade. If workshop-cum-residences also are considered, there is a phenomenal increase of 132.30 per cent in the case of factories, workshops and worksheds during the decade 1970-80. During the last decade the rates of increase of census houses of different uses other than places of worship and restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places are higher than the rate of increase of wholly residential houses.

2.7. In this context, it will be interesting to compare the increase in census houses during the last decade (1970-80) with that of the previous decade (1960-70). The statement 2.2 gives the number of census houses by different uses in the last three censuses along with the percentage decadal variation and the percentage to total census houses in each census. The vacant houses of 1960 included places of worship and the figures of places of worship are not separately available in this census. Therefore, against vacant houses in 1970 and 1980, the figures excluding places of worship are given first and then the actual number of vacant houses (including places of worship) are given within brackets. Correspondingly two sets of figures are given for the variation during 1970-80 and the percentages to vacant houses in 1970 and 1980. Number of places of worship in 1960 and the variation during 1960-70 also are not given in the statement.

STATEMENT 2.2
CENSUS HOUSES BY DIFFERENT USES 1960-80

Uses to which census houses are put	Year	Number of census houses	Percentage decadal variation	Percentage to total houses
1	2	3	4	5
ALL USES	1960	3,380,469	..	100.00
	1970	4,561,185	+34.93	100.00
	1980	5,881,075	+28.94	100.00
1. Residences	1960	2,739,867	..	81.05
	1970	3,332,515	+21.63	73.06
	1980	4,059,540	+21.82	69.02
2. Shop-cum-residences	1960	10,527	..	0.31
	1970	8,390	-20.30	0.19
	1980	27,485	+227.59	0.47
3. Workshop-cum-residences	1960	3,789	..	0.11
	1970	20,975	+453.58	0.46
	1980	108,290	+416.28	1.84
4. Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	1960	2,604	..	0.08
	1970	6,220	+138.86	0.14
	1980	7,805	+25.48	0.13
5. Shops excluding eating houses	1960	141,682	..	4.19
	1970	203,045	+43.31	4.45
	1980	263,175	+29.61	4.48
6. Business houses and offices	1960	21,299	..	0.63
	1970	35,575	+67.03	0.78
	1980	56,050	+57.55	0.95

STATEMENT 2.2—concl'd.
CENSUS HOUSES BY DIFFERENT USES 1960-80

Uses to which census houses are put	Year	Number of census houses	Percentage decadal variation	Percentage to total houses
1	2	3	4	5
7. Factories, workshops and worksheds	1960	54,576	..	1.61
	1970	91,185	+67.08	2.00
	1980	152,260	+66.98	2.59
8. Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1960	61,753	..	1.83
	1970	82,670	+33.87	1.81
	1980	88,155	+6.63	1.50
9. Places of entertainments and community gathering	1960	2,261	..	0.07
	1970	10,645	+370.81	0.23
	1980	18,630	+75.20	0.32
10. Places of worship	1960*	..	..	..
	1970	60,850	..	1.34
	1980	73,265	+20.40	1.25
11. Vacant	1960*	287,973	..	8.52
	1970	325,765	..	7.14
		(386,615)†	+(34.25)†	(8.48)†
	1980	409,550	+25.72	6.96
		(482,815)†	+(24.88)†	(8.21)†
12. Others	1960	54,138	..	1.60
	1970	383,350	+608.10	8.40
	1980	616,850	+60.91	10.49

* Places of worship were included under vacant houses in 1960.

† Inclusive of figures under places of worship which are shown separately above.

2.8. The rate of increase of census houses during the last decade is less than that of the previous decade as in the case of population. Census houses which showed an increase of 34.93 per cent during 1960-70 has increased by only 28.94 per cent during the last decade. The increase in the total number of residential houses (wholly and partly residential) during 1970-80 was 24.79 against the increase of 22.06 per cent during the previous decade. Thus, though the rate of increase of census houses as a whole during last decade is less than that of the previous decade the rate of increase of residential houses is more than that of the previous decade. The higher rate of increase of residential houses compared to the lower growth rate of population is an indication of the improvement in the availability of residential accommodation. Various housing schemes sponsored by Government and private agencies may have contributed for this.

2.9. Corresponding to the fall in the percentage increase of total census houses in the decade 1970-80 from the previous decade, there is reduction in the percentage variation of houses of all uses except residences and shop-cum-residences. Shop-cum-residences which had decreased by one-fifth in the previous decade have increased more than three-fold during the last decade. In the case of census houses put to other uses, places of entertainment and community gathering, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses and restaurants. Sweet-meat shops and eating

houses, there is considerable fall in the percentage decadal variation.

2.10. Though there is considerable increase in the number of residential houses during the last decade, the proportion of residential houses among total houses has steadily decreased in the last two censuses. While 81 per cent of the total census houses were used as wholly residential houses in 1960, wholly residential houses constitute only 69 per cent of total census houses in 1980. This is due to the higher rate of increase of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds, business houses, places of entertainment etc. The percentages of workshop-cum-residences, shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, factories, workshops and worksheds, places of entertainments and community gathering and census houses put to other uses have shown steady increase from 1960 to 1980 in their proportions to total census houses. The proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds has increased from 1.61 per cent in 1960 to 2.59 per cent in 1980 and workshop-cum-residences have increased their proportion from 0.11 per cent in 1960 to 1.84 per cent in 1980. Though the proportion of business houses and offices is as small as less than one per cent of total census houses even in 1980, their proportion has increased from 0.63 per cent in 1960 to 0.95 per cent in 1980. These are indicative of the progress made in the fields of industry and commerce in the last two decades.

District-wise distribution of census houses

2.11. The largest number of census houses is in Quilon district (11.86 per cent) followed by Trivandrum (10.31) and Cannanore (10.40) districts. Wayanad district which is also the smallest district in the state comes last in this respect having only 2.20 per cent of total census houses. Wayanad district is having the smallest number of census houses under each type of use. The number of vacant houses is highest in Cannanore district (14.33 per cent) followed by Trivandrum district (13.43 per cent). Quilon district having the largest number of census houses is having only 10.53 per cent of total vacant houses in the state. However, in the case of census houses used wholly as residences, shops excluding eating houses, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places and other uses, the largest number is in Quilon district. The largest number of shop-cum-residences is in Palghat district, though the number of shops is highest in Quilon district. The largest number of workshop-cum-residences is in Cannanore district (21.08 per cent) followed by Alleppey district (20.24). This may be due to the predominance of handloom weaving in Cannanore district and coir spinning in Alleppey district both of which are run as

household industry by many households. Ernakulam district which is considered as the industrial and commercial hub of the state contains the largest number of factories, workshops and worksheds (13.11 per cent) as well as business houses and offices (14.41 per cent). In the case of factories, workshops and worksheds, Quilon district having many cashew factories comes next to Ernakulam district and in the case of business houses it is Trichur district which comes next. The largest number of places of worship is in Trivandrum district (15.47 per cent) followed by Palghat district (13.45). Cannanore district contains the largest number of places of entertainments and community gathering excluding places of worship. Kottayam district has the largest number of hotels, sarais, tourist homes, inspection houses etc. Trivandrum, the capital district comes next in this respect.

2.12. In this context, it will be useful to compare the percentages of census houses put to different uses to total census houses in each district. Statement 2.3 below shows the districts which have proportion of census houses put to different uses to total census houses higher than the corresponding proportion of the state given in brackets.

STATEMENT 2.3
PROPORTION OF CENSUS HOUSES UNDER DIFFERENT USES IN EACH DISTRICT COMPARED WITH THE STATE AVERAGE

Uses to which census houses are put	State average	District having the proportion	
		Equal or higher than state average	Lower than state average
1	2	3	4
1. Vacant	6.96	Cannanore (9.60) Kozhikode (8.77) Trivandrum (8.65) Wayanad (8.17) Malappuram (7.51) Idukki (7.30)	Quilon (6.18) Palghat (6.03) Ernakulam (5.59) Alleppey (5.54) Kottayam (5.48) Trichur (5.43)
2. Residence	69.02	Idukki (73.49) Wayanad (72.98) Malappuram (71.33) Kottayam (70.46) Palghat (70.19) Kozhikode (69.99) Trichur (69.70)	Quilon (68.60) Trivandrum (68.53) Ernakulam (68.48) Alleppey (67.63) Cannanore (64.23)
3. Shop-cum-residence	0.47	Palghat (0.93) Idukki (0.91) Trichur (0.68) Alleppey (0.66) Kottayam (0.61) Quilon (0.60)	Ernakulam (0.45) Wayanad (0.29) Trivandrum (0.25) Malappuram (0.18) Cannanore (0.16) Kozhikode (0.03)
4. Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	1.84	Alleppey (3.84) Cannanore (3.73) Trichur (2.59)	Ernakulam (1.74) Palghat (1.68) Kozhikode (1.40) Kottayam (1.31) Trivandrum (1.03) Quilon (0.96) Malappuram (0.75) Wayanad (0.55) Idukki (0.52)

STATEMENT 2.3—concl.
PROPORTION OF CENSUS HOUSES UNDER DIFFERENT USES IN EACH DISTRICT COMPARED WITH THE STATE AVERAGE

Uses to which census houses are put 1	State average 2	District having the proportion			
		Equal or higher than state average 3		Lower than state average 4	
5. Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	0.13	Kottayam (0.22)	Wayanad (0.12)		
		Trivandrum (0.18)	Trichur (0.12)		
		Malappuram (0.17)	Cannanore (0.08)		
		Idukki (0.15)	Palghat (0.07)		
		Quilon (0.14)	Kozhikode (0.05)		
		Ernakulam (0.13)			
		Alleppey (0.13)			
6. Shops excluding eating houses	4.48	Kozhikode (5.97)	Malappuram (4.25)		
		Quilon (5.09)	Trichur (3.96)		
		Kottayam (4.91)	Wayanad (3.52)		
		Alleppey (4.72)	Idukki (2.93)		
		Cannanore (4.68)	Palghat (2.87)		
		Ernakulam (4.57)			
		Trivandrum (4.52)			
7. Business houses and offices	0.95	Ernakulam (1.36)	Alleppey (0.94)		
		Trichur (1.12)	Trivandrum (0.87)		
		Kozhikode (1.08)	Idukki (0.84)		
		Kottayam (1.07)	Wayanad (0.76)		
		Cannanore (0.98)	Quilon (0.76)		
			Palghat (0.75)		
			Malappuram (0.72)		
8. Factories, workshops and worksheds	2.59	Ernakulam (3.37)	Idukki (2.31)		
		Alleppey (3.11)	Quilon (2.26)		
		Kottayam (2.89)	Trivandrum (2.24)		
		Trichur (2.79)	Palghat (2.11)		
		Kozhikode (2.75)	Malappuram (2.06)		
		Cannanore (2.65)	Wayanad (1.90)		
9. Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1.50	Cannanore (1.87)	Trichur (1.46)		
		Malappuram (1.79)	Ernakulam (1.38)		
		Quilon (1.78)	Trivandrum (1.31)		
		Wayanad (1.64)	Palghat (1.24)		
		Kozhikode (1.50)	Kottayam (1.16)		
		Alleppey (1.50)	Idukki (1.05)		
10. Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat ghar excluding places of worship)	0.32	Cannanore (0.44)	Ernakulam (0.31)		
		Kottayam (0.40)	Idukki (0.30)		
		Kozhikode (0.35)	Alleppey (0.30)		
		Trivandrum (0.35)	Trichur (0.29)		
		Quilon (0.32)	Wayanad (0.25)		
			Palghat (0.25)		
			Malappuram (0.16)		
11. Places of worship eg. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara etc.	1.25	Palghat (2.03)	Wayanad (1.16)		
		Trivandrum (1.78)	Trichur (1.14)		
		Malappuram (1.71)	Alleppey (0.98)		
		Cannanore (1.38)	Quilon (0.86)		
		Kozhikode (1.33)	Kottayam (0.83)		
			Ernakulam (0.78)		
			Idukki (0.65)		
12. Others	10.49	Quilon (12.45)	Trivandrum (10.29)		
		Palghat (11.85)	Cannanore (10.20)		
		Ernakulam (11.84)	Idukki (9.55)		
		Trichur (10.72)	Malappuram (9.37)		
		Alleppey (10.65)	Wayanad (8.66)		
		Kottayam (10.59)	Kozhikode (6.78)		

Residential houses and population

2.13. It will be worthwhile to examine whether there is wide variation between districts in the proportion of residential houses and population. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of total residential houses (wholly and partly residential) and

total population in the state among the 12 districts along with the number of residential houses per 1000 population. As the estimated population of districts relating to 1980 is not available, the 1981 census population is taken for this statement.

STATEMENT 2.4
DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND POPULATION IN DISTRICTS

State/District	Percentage of total residential houses in the state 1980	Percentage of total population in the state 1981	Residential houses in 1980 per 1,000 population 1981
KERALA	100.00	100.00	165*
1. Cannanore	9.93	11.01	149
2. Wayanad	2.27	2.18	172
3. Kozhikode	8.18	8.82	153
4. Malappuram	8.49	9.44	148
5. Palghat	8.40	8.03	172
6. Trichur	9.63	9.59	166
7. Ernakulam	9.98	9.96	165
8. Idukki	4.28	3.82	185
9. Kottayam	6.78	6.67	168
10. Alleppey	9.82	9.23	175
11. Quilon	11.66	11.05	174
12. Trivandrum	10.58	10.20	171

* Differs from the figure given in para 2.2 based on the estimated population for 1980.

In all districts of the state, except Cannanore, Kozhikode and Malappuram, the proportion of residential houses is higher than the proportion of population. These three districts correspondingly have larger household size. Idukki district, having 4.28 per cent of the residential houses and 3.82 per cent of the population of the state, has the highest number (185) of census houses per 1000 population. In Cannanore district (with 9.93 per cent of census houses and 11.01 per cent of population) and Malappuram district (with 8.49 per cent of census houses and 9.44 per cent of population), the number of residential houses per 1000 population is 149 and 148 respectively. In the case of other districts there is not much differences between the percentages of residential houses and the percentage of population

in the respective districts. In the case of Ernakulam district the number of residential houses per 1,000 population is the same as that in the state.

Rural-urban variation

2.14. Among the total census houses in the state 81.46 per cent is in rural areas and only 18.54 per cent in urban areas. The general pattern is that the census houses under various uses in rural areas are higher than urban areas. This is true in this state also except in the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses. The following statement gives the percentage of census houses of each type of use in the rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 2.5
RURAL-URBAN BREAK-UP OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES, 1980

Uses to which census houses are put 1	Percentage in	
	Rural areas 2	Urban areas 3
ALL USES	81.46	18.54
1. Vacant	80.73	19.27
2. Residences	82.69	17.31
3. Shop-cum-residences	83.45	16.55
4. Workshop-cum-residences including household industry	82.30	17.70
5. Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	48.62	51.38
6. Shops excluding eating houses	73.33	26.67
7. Business houses and offices	58.94	41.06
8. Factories, workshops and worksheds	68.99	31.01
9. Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	84.74	15.26
10. Places of entertainments and community gathering	75.79	24.21
11. Places of worship	86.61	13.39
12. Others	81.70	18.30

2.15. More than 80 per cent of vacant houses and houses used as residences, shop-cum-residences, workshop-cum-residences, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, places of worship and other uses are in rural areas. In the case of shops and places of entertainment, more than 70 per cent are in rural areas and only the rest in urban areas. 31 per cent of the factories, workshops and worksheds and 41 per cent of business houses and offices are in urban areas. In the case of hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, more than fifty per cent are in urban areas.

Decadal increase in rural and urban areas

2.16. There is considerable increase in the census houses in urban areas (47.14 per cent) during the decade 1970-80, as compared to rural areas (25.41 per cent).

The growth rates are not uniform for all types of census houses put to different uses. In the case of shop-cum-residences, workshop-cum-residences, hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses and factories, workshops and worksheds, the percentage increase during the decade 1970-80 is more in rural areas than in urban areas as against higher growth rate in respect of other types of uses. The higher growth rate in the above 4 categories in the rural areas indicate a conscious effort on the part of new entrepreneurs to start hotels, factories, shop/workshop-cum-residences etc. in the rural areas in preference to the urban areas. The following statement gives the percentage decadal variation of census houses of different uses in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 2.6
PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF CENSUS HOUSES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE
DURING 1970-80

Uses to which census houses are put	Percentage increase during 1970-80	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
ALL USES	25.41	47.14
1. Vacant houses	22.26	42.66
2. Residences	18.03	43.88
3. Shop-cum-residences	247.76	153.48
4. Workshop-cum-residences	427.34	370.43
5. Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	40.30	14.08
6. Shops excluding eating houses	28.93	31.53
7. Business houses and offices	56.94	58.45
8. Factories, workshops and worksheds	70.49	59.66
9. Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	4.23	22.32
10. Places of entertainments and community gathering	71.65	87.34
11. Places of worship	18.20	36.92
12. Others	60.81	61.35

There is not much difference between rural and urban areas in the rate of increase of business houses and offices and census houses put to other uses. The highest percentage of increase in both rural and urban areas is in the case of workshop-cum-residences. The lowest rate of increase is in the case of restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating houses in rural areas and in the case of hotels, tourist homes and inspection houses etc. in urban areas. In the rural areas the rates of increase of vacant houses, residences, places of worship and restaurants and eating places are lower than that of total census houses and the rates of increase of census houses of other uses are higher. In urban areas the rates of increase of hotels, tourist homes, inspection houses etc. and shops excluding eating places also are lower than that of total census houses.

Distribution of census houses in rural and urban areas by districts

2.17. The largest number of census houses in rural areas fall in Quilon district (12.80 per cent) and the smallest number in Wayanad district (2.70 per cent) whereas in urban areas the largest number of houses is in Ernakulam district (21.07) and the smallest number in Idukki district (1.14 per cent). There is no urban area in the Wayanad district.

2.18. In absolute numbers vacant census houses among district in the rural areas are largest in Cannanore district which works out to 13.46 per cent of the total census houses. Other districts having more than one-tenth of total vacant census houses in the state are Trivandrum (12.85 per cent), Quilon (11.47 per cent) and Malappuram (10.29 per cent). Wayanad district has the lowest number i.e. 3.19 per cent of the total in the state. The largest number (21.74 per cent) of workshop-cum-residences (including household industry) in the rural areas is located in Cannanore district while shop-cum-residences among districts are situated in Palghat district (17.79 per cent). In all other types of uses, Quilon district tops other districts in the rural areas in respect of absolute numbers.

2.19. In the urban areas, the position is slightly different. While Cannanore district continues to lead in vacant census houses (17.97 per cent), it also tops number of 'restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places' (18.99 per cent) and places of entertainment and community gathering (22.26 per cent). In workshop-cum-residences the urban areas of Alleppey district leads other districts with 26.50 per cent while Trivandrum district has the largest number of census houses used as hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses with 19.70 per cent. In all other types of uses the urban areas of Ernakulam district has a predominant

position i.e. shop excluding eating places (19.92 per cent), business houses and offices (21.98 per cent), factories, workshops and worksheds (21.33 per cent), places of worship (13.97 per cent) and census houses with other uses (19.79 per cent).

2.20. It may now be examined the variation between rural and urban areas in the proportion of census houses of different uses to total census houses in the respective areas.

STATEMENT 2.7
PROPORTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 1980

Rural		Urban	
District having proportion		District having proportion	
Higher than state average	Lower than state average	Higher than state average	Lower than state average
1	2	3	4
VACANT			
(State average : Rural 6.90 per cent, Urban 7.24 per cent)			
Cannanore (9.39)	Quilon (6.18)	Cannanore (10.33)	Palghat (6.67)
Kozhikode (9.10)	Palghat (5.95)	Trivandrum (7.88)	Ernakulam (6.55)
Trivandrum (8.91)	Kottayam (5.52)	Kozhikode (7.82)	Alleppey (6.22)
Wayanad (8.17)	Alleppey (5.41)	Malappuram (7.78)	Quilon (6.19)
Malappuram (7.49)	Trichur (5.30)	Idukki (7.57)	Trichur (5.86)
Idukki (7.28)	Ernakulam (4.98)		Kottayam (5.19)
RESIDENCE			
(State average: Rural 70.07 per cent, Urban 64.44 per cent)			
Idukki (74.03)	Trivandrum (69.26)	Ernakulam (67.45)	Idukki (63.57)
Wayanad (72.98)	Alleppey (69.23)	Quilon (66.77)	Cannanore (60.73)
Kottayam (72.21)	Ernakulam (69.13)	Trivandrum (66.31)	Alleppey (59.35)
Malappuram (71.89)	Quilon (68.85)	Palghat (66.20)	Kottayam (56.32)
Kozhikode (71.85)	Cannanore (65.24)	Trichur (64.78)	
Trichur (71.09)		Malappuram (64.67)	
Palghat (70.63)		Kozhikode (64.59)	
SHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE			
(State average: Rural 0.48 per cent, Urban 0.42 per cent)			
Palghat (0.94)	Wayanad (0.29)	Palghat (0.90)	Ernakulam (0.40)
Idukki (0.91)	Trivandrum (0.24)	Idukki (0.89)	Trivandrum (0.28)
Alleppey (0.66)	Cannanore (0.18)	Trichur (0.82)	Malappuram (0.18)
Trichur (0.65)	Malappuram (0.18)	Alleppey (0.71)	Cannanore (0.09)
Kottayam (0.62)	Kozhikode (0.02)	Quilon (0.59)	Kozhikode (0.06)
Quilon (0.60)		Kottayam (0.53)	
Ernakulam (0.49)			
WORKSHOP-CUM-RESIDENCE INCLUDING HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY			
(State average: Rural 1.86 per cent, Urban 1.76 per cent)			
Cannanore (4.09)	Palghat (1.63)	Alleppey (5.50)	Kozhikode (1.00)
Alleppey (3.52)	Kozhikode (1.54)	Cannanore (2.52)	Ernakulam (0.94)
Trichur (2.64)	Kottayam (1.21)	Trichur (2.41)	Trivandrum (0.89)
Ernakulam (2.24)	Trivandrum (1.08)	Kottayam (2.15)	Idukki (0.81)
	Quilon (1.00)	Palghat (2.12)	Malappuram (0.74)
	Malappuram (0.75)		Quilon (0.63)
	Wayanad (0.55)		
	Idukki (0.51)		
HOTELS, SARAI, DHARMASALAS, TOURIST HOMES AND INSPECTION HOUSES			
(State average: Rural 0.08 per cent, Urban 0.37 per cent)			
Malappuram (0.14)	Trivandrum (0.07)	Kottayam (1.68)	Trichur (0.34)
Idukki (0.13)	Trichur (0.06)	Idukki (0.68)	Alleppey (0.32)
Wayanad (0.12)	Palghat (0.05)	Malappuram (0.53)	Ernakulam (0.26)
Kottayam (0.12)	Ernakulam (0.05)	Trivandrum (0.50)	Cannanore (0.23)
Quilon (0.10)	Cannanore (0.04)	Quilon (0.37)	Palghat (0.20)
Alleppey (0.09)	Kozhikode (0.02)		Kozhikode (0.15)

STATEMENT 2.7—contd.

PROPORTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 1980

Rural				Urban			
Districts having proportion				Districts having proportion			
Higher than state average		Lower than state average		Higher than state average		Lower than state average	
1		2		3		4	
SHOPS EXCLUDING EATING PLACES							
(State average: Rural 4.03 per cent, Urban 6.44 per cent)							
Kozhikode	(5.49)	Malappuram	(3.99)	Kottayam	(7.97)	Palghat	(6.28)
Quilon	(4.85)	Ernakulam	(3.61)	Malappuram	(7.41)	Ernakulam	(6.09)
Kottayam	(4.53)	Trichur	(3.54)	Kozhikode	(7.37)	Trivandrum	(5.80)
Alleppey	(4.26)	Wayanad	(3.52)	Alleppey	(7.08)	Trichur	(5.45)
Cannanore	(4.11)	Idukki	(2.83)	Quilon	(6.77)	Idukki	(4.71)
Trivandrum	(4.09)	Palghat	(2.50)	Cannanore	(6.63)		
BUSINESS HOUSES AND OFFICES							
(State average: Rural 0.69 per cent, Urban 2.11 per cent)							
Ernakulam	(0.83)	Quilon	(0.62)	Kottayam	(3.48)	Kozhikode	(2.06)
Trichur	(0.79)	Malappuram	(0.61)	Idukki	(2.78)	Alleppey	(1.97)
Kottayam	(0.78)	Palghat	(0.60)	Trichur	(2.29)	Trivandrum	(1.96)
Wayanad	(0.76)	Trivandrum	(0.50)	Ernakulam	(2.20)	Malappuram	(1.93)
Alleppey	(0.74)			Palghat	(2.12)	Cannanore	(1.86)
Cannanore	(0.73)					Quilon	(1.79)
Kozhikode	(0.73)						
Idukki	(0.73)						
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKSHEDS							
(State average: Rural 2.19 per cent, Urban 4.33 per cent)							
Alleppey	(2.85)	Kozhikode	(2.17)	Kottayam	(5.88)	Quilon	(4.24)
Ernakulam	(2.73)	Idukki	(2.16)	Idukki	(5.03)	Palghat	(4.18)
Kottayam	(2.51)	Cannanore	(2.00)	Cannanore	(4.88)	Trivandrum	(3.38)
Trichur	(2.29)	Quilon	(1.99)	Trichur	(4.55)	Malappuram	(3.18)
		Malappuram	(1.96)	Kozhikode	(4.43)		
		Wayanad	(1.90)	Alleppey	(4.41)		
		Palghat	(1.88)	Ernakulam	(4.38)		
		Trivandrum	(1.86)				
RESTAURANTS, SWEET-MEAT SHOPS AND EATING PLACES							
(State average: Rural 1.56 per cent, Urban 1.23 per cent)							
Cannanore	(1.87)	Trichur	(1.53)	Cannanore	(1.86)	Malappuram	(1.21)
Quilon	(1.85)	Alleppey	(1.53)	Idukki	(1.73)	Trichur	(1.21)
Malappuram	(1.84)	Trivandrum	(1.46)	Alleppey	(1.33)	Kottayam	(1.08)
Wayanad	(1.64)	Palghat	(1.26)	Quilon	(1.32)	Ernakulam	(1.07)
Ernakulam	(1.57)	Kottayam	(1.17)	Kozhikode	(1.30)	Palghat	(1.06)
Kozhikode	(1.56)	Idukki	(1.01)			Trivandrum	(0.86)
PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND COMMUNITY GATHERING (PANCHAYAT GHAR EXCLUDING PLACES OF WORSHIP)							
(State average: Rural 0.30 per cent, Urban 0.41 per cent)							
Kottayam	(0.39)	Kozhikode	(0.29)	Cannanore	(0.73)	Alleppey	(0.39)
Cannanore	(0.36)	Alleppey	(0.29)	Kozhikode	(0.53)	Quilon	(0.39)
Trivandrum	(0.36)	Trichur	(0.28)	Kottayam	(0.45)	Trivandrum	(0.34)
Quilon	(0.32)	Wayanad	(0.25)	Palghat	(0.43)	Ernakulam	(0.33)
Ernakulam	(0.30)	Palghat	(0.23)			Trichur	(0.32)
Idukki	(0.30)	Malappuram	(0.16)			Idukki	(0.28)
						Malappuram	(0.17)

STATEMENT 2.7—concl'd.
PROPORTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 1980

Rural		Urban	
District having proportion		District having proportion	
Higher than state average	Lower than state average	Higher than state average	Lower than state average
1	2	3	4
PLACES OF WORSHIP (e.g. : TEMPLE, CHURCH, MOSQUE, GURUDWARA ETC.)			
(State average: Rural 1.32 per cent, Urban 0.90 per cent)			
Palghat (2.09)	Trichur (1.21)	Palghat (1.53)	Kozhikode (0.89)
Trivandrum (1.99)	Wayanad (1.16)	Malappuram (1.41)	Trichur (0.88)
Malappuram (1.74)	Alleppey (1.01)	Trivandrum (1.16)	Quilon (0.85)
Cannanore (1.50)	Ernakulam (0.89)	Cannanore (0.96)	Alleppey (0.81)
Kozhikode (1.49)	Kottayam (0.86)		Kottayam (0.61)
	Quilon (0.86)		Ernakulam (0.60)
	Idukki (0.66)		Idukki (0.60)

OTHERS

(State average: Rural 10.52 per cent, Urban 10.35 per cent)

Ernakulam (13.18)	Cannanore (10.49)	Kottayam (14.66)	Quilon (10.09)
Quilon (12.78)	Alleppey (10.41)	Alleppey (11.91)	Kozhikode (9.80)
Palghat (12.24)	Trivandrum (10.18)	Idukki (11.35)	Ernakulam (9.73)
Trichur (10.62)	Kottayam (10.08)	Trichur (11.09)	Cannanore (9.18)
	Idukki (9.45)	Malappuram (10.79)	Palghat (8.31)
	Malappuram (9.25)	Trivandrum (10.64)	
	Wayanad (8.66)		
	Kozhikode (5.74)		

In the case of vacant houses and houses used as hotels, tourist homes and inspection houses, shops excluding eating places, business houses and offices, factories and workshops and places of entertainment, the proportions to total census houses in urban areas are higher than those of rural areas. This is the pattern observed in the state and in Cannanore, Ernakulam and Quilon districts. In the case of other districts, the above pattern with the following variations are observed. In Kozhikode district, the proportions of shop-cum-residences and other uses also are higher in urban areas than in rural areas, but the proportion of vacant houses is lower in urban areas. In Malappuram district, the proportion of houses put to other uses also is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In Palghat district, the proportion of workshop-cum-residences also is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In Trichur district, the proportions of shop-cum-residences and other uses are also higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In Idukki district, the proportions of workshop-cum-residences, restaurants and eating places and other uses are also higher in urban areas but the proportion of places of entertainment is lower in urban areas. In Kottayam district, workshop-cum-residences and other uses also are higher

in urban areas but the proportion of vacant houses is lower in urban areas. In Alleppey district the proportions of shop-cum-residences, workshop-cum-residences and other uses also are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In Trivandrum district, though the proportions of shop-cum-residences and other uses also are higher in urban areas the proportions of vacant houses and places of worship are lower in urban areas.

Census houses in cities and urban agglomerations

2.21. The urban agglomerations of Cannanore, Calicut, Palghat, Trichur, Cochin, Quilon and Trivandrum and Alleppey Municipality have more than one lakh population and the distribution of census houses according to various uses has been separately tabulated for these. Data are not separately available for other urban agglomerations with population less than a lakh and individual towns. It will be useful to make a comparative study of the distribution of census houses by different uses in these urban agglomerations and cities having more than one lakh population. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of census houses by different uses to total census houses in these Urban Agglomerations and cities.

STATEMENT 2.8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT IN CITIES AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS OF MORE THAN ONE LAKH POPULATION

Census houses used as 1	Percentage distribution of census houses								
	State urban 2	Cannanore UA 3	Calicut UA 4	Palghat UA 5	Trichur UA 6	Cochin UA 7	Alleppey city 8	Quilon UA 9	Trivandrum UA 10
TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS HOUSES	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Vacant at the time of houselisting	7.24	9.95	7.86	6.25	5.64	6.76	6.30	5.65	7.45
2. Residence	64.44	57.76	65.54	66.72	64.62	68.08	63.96	64.04	68.90
3. Shop-cum-residence	0.42	0.15	0.07	0.90	0.84	0.37	0.67	0.56	0.29
4. Workshop-cum-residence including household industry	1.76	2.28	0.90	1.30	1.55	0.78	3.60	0.48	0.77
5. Hotels, sarais, dharmasalas, tourist homes and inspection houses	0.37	0.16	0.15	0.23	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.62	0.59
6. Shops excluding eating places	6.44	7.78	7.26	7.93	5.91	6.22	7.57	7.36	5.64
7. Business houses and offices	2.11	2.82	2.09	2.27	3.31	2.36	1.54	2.50	2.04
8. Factories, workshops and worksheds	4.33	6.24	4.34	4.79	5.03	4.10	4.71	4.89	3.33
9. Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	1.23	1.89	1.21	0.97	0.75	0.98	1.16	1.26	0.76
10. Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar excluding places of worship)	0.41	0.70	0.56	0.52	0.31	0.32	0.41	0.56	0.36
11. Places of worship (eg. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara etc.)	0.90	0.73	0.90	1.35	0.52	0.59	0.65	0.77	0.99
12. Others	10.35	9.54	9.12	6.77	11.19	9.18	9.17	11.31	8.88

2.22. It is in Cannanore urban agglomeration that the percentage of vacant houses to total census houses is highest (9.95 per cent), followed by Calicut (7.86 per cent) and Trivandrum (7.45 per cent). The percentages of census houses in other urban agglomerations fall below the state urban average (7.24 per cent). Trichur urban agglomeration with 5.64 per cent comes last. Trivandrum U.A. records a larger content of wholly residential houses as compared to other UAs with 68.90 per cent, while the lowest in Cannanore UA with only 57.76 per cent. Shop-cum-residences record less than 1 per cent in all UAs. The percentage of workshop-cum-residence is highest in Alleppey municipal town (3.60) followed by Cannanore (2.28) and lowest in Trivandrum UA (0.77). Only Quilon and Trivandrum urban agglomerations have more than half per cent of total census houses with 0.62 and 0.59 respectively. The percentage of factories, workshops and worksheds is highest in Cannanore UA (6.24 per cent) and lowest in Trivandrum UA (3.33 per cent). The percentage of business houses and offices is highest in Trichur UA (3.31 per cent) followed by Quilon UA (2.50 per cent) and Cochin UA (2.36 per cent) and lowest in Alleppey

(1.54 per cent) which was once considered to be the Venice of the East. The proportion of places of worship is highest in Palghat UA (1.35 per cent) and lowest in Trichur UA (0.52 per cent). The proportion of shops varies between 5 and 8 per cent, the highest being in Palghat UA (7.93 per cent) and lowest in Trivandrum UA (5.64 per cent). The highest proportion of places of entertainment and community gathering is in Cannanore UA (0.70 per cent) and lowest in Trichur UA. According to the above data, Cannanore urban agglomeration may be considered as an industrial area, Trichur as a business centre, Palghat as a trading centre and Alleppey as a centre of household industries. The handloom weaving centres and bidi manufacturing centres in and around Cannanore may be responsible for its high proportion of factories, workshops and worksheds. Similarly coir spinning in households may be the factor responsible for the comparatively higher proportion of workshop-cum-residences in Alleppey municipality. It is significant that in spite of Cochin port, Cochin is coming only second in respect of the proportion of business houses and offices. The proportion of shops in Cochin UA is also comparatively low.

CHAPTER 3

DISABLED PERSONS

Introductory

3.1 The Indian Census from its very inception has been providing some data on physical infirmities in keeping with its tradition of providing data on a variety of subjects. This enquiry was always fraught with various problems as no precise concept or definition relating to different types of infirmities as would be understood by a layman, had been evolved. Consequently it was difficult to explain the true connotations of these terms to the census enumerators who had to identify and actually enumerate such persons. Besides, there was a natural tendency on the part of the general public not to admit openly the presence of physically handicapped persons in their households, particularly if such persons happened to be females because of the social stigma attached to certain physical disabilities. These impediments had made reliable data collection on infirmities rather difficult. It was perhaps for this reason that the earlier Census Commissioners were rather apprehensive about the accuracy and consequent usefulness of the data on infirmities collected through the census operations.

Collection and presentation of data in the present census

3.2 Hutton, Census Commissioner for India in 1931, had expressed the view that "the return of infirmities at the Indian Census has probably never been satisfactory". "The attempt to record physical disabilities through the medium of the census was abandoned in England and Wales ten years ago as a failure, and earlier still in the United States of America". Hutton had also given an illustration in his Report of 1931 census to show the unreliability of the returns on infirmities. "In fact, a young lady in Lucknow Cantonment filling in the schedule for her husband who was out at his work but had doubtless had the misfortune to offend her, described him as insane, deaf-mute, blind and leprous - an extreme case no doubt but illuminating". It is no wonder, therefore, that this question was discontinued after the 1931 census. Yeatts, the Census Commissioner for 1941, had made the following observation in the 1941 Census Administration Report. "Infirmities were dropped at this census. I declined to have anything to do with a record which admittedly could not get anywhere near the facts and which had been glaringly shown up in regard to leprosy in 1931". Thereafter there was no attempt to obtain such information at the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971.

3.3. At the time of the preparations for the 1981 Census, a strong request was received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India to collect information on physical disabilities through the census. One of the considerations advanced was that 1981 had been declared by the United Nations as the International Year of the Disabled. Associations and federations of the blind, deaf etc. had also made such requests. The request was finally accepted by the census organization, though the observations

made by the earlier Census Commissioners regarding the shortcomings of collecting data on infirmities through the census continued to be valid. However, we were quite clear that all that could be envisaged was a simple direct question which the enumerator could put and reasonably expect correct answer. Therefore, it was decided to limit the enquiry to elicit information on the aggregate numbers of those who are totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled. No further enquiry was to be made regarding sex, age or other characteristics because collection of such detailed data would not be within the capacity of the enumerator. The intention was to make available a frame mainly for sampling purposes so as to permit sample surveys to be conducted in future. In view of the sensitiveness of the nature of the information, it was considered prudent to canvas the question on the disabled along with the houselisting operations in 1980 rather than during the enumeration in 1981 so as not to overload the enumerator with too many questions and concepts which would be self-defeating.

3.4 The experience of this exercise has again shown that the difficulties inherent in the collection of data on sensitive characteristics relating to the disabled are such that there is under recording and a mass operation like census does not lend itself to the collection of total data on the disabled. However, the data collected in the census may not be without any value. In Census Commissioner Hutton's words "On the other hand it cannot be denied that the ratios of the infirm to the rest of the population at successive ages to show a consistency from census to census which is incompatible with any kind of error but a constant one, indicating that however inaccurate our figures may be numerically they have some real comparative value from census to census". The disabled population figures presented here cannot be taken to represent actual numbers but have a comparative value in time or in place.

3.5. The data on disabled persons for the state, districts, taluks and towns have been presented in table H-2. This table gives the number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons. These figures do not cover houseless households and those special areas where houselisting was not conducted.

3.6. The criterion adopted for identifying disabled persons, was that the specified disability viz. being blind, crippled or deaf should be total and hence partially blind, partially crippled and partially deaf persons were not considered. The term 'totally crippled' refers to the loss of both the arms or both the legs. It was not necessary that the disabled should have lost arms as well as legs. The loss of either of these, i.e. both arms or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Persons who have lost only one arm and/or one leg were not considered as totally crippled. The loss refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a

paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such may still be physically present. A person who is blind or crippled due to old age is also counted. In cases where a person suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned above, the person was counted under the greater disability so as to avoid double counting under different disabilities. Blindness was considered as a greater disability than dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is considered a greater disability than being dumb for this purpose.

Comparative figures for India and Kerala

3.7. In India (excluding Assam), there were about 11.2 lakh disabled persons of which 4.8 lakh were totally blind, 3.6 lakh totally crippled and 2.8 lakh totally dumb. A comparative picture of Kerala and all-India is given from the following statement. For the purpose of computation of the percentage of disabled population figures which were collected during the period April-June 1980, the estimated population of India and Kerala as on 1st July 1980 (excluding Assam where census was not held) has been taken as the basis.

STATEMENT 3.1
COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF DISABLED PERSONS, KERALA AND INDIA, 1980

Type of disability	Total disabled persons		Population of disabled persons to 1000 estimated population		Distribution of disabled persons (per cent)		Percentage of disabled person in Kerala to all-India*
	India*	Kerala	India*	Kerala	India*	Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL	1,118,948	31,053	1.709	1.233	100.00	100.00	2.78
Totally blind	478,657	8,178	0.731	0.325	42.78	26.34	1.71
Totally crippled	363,600	12,056	0.555	0.479	32.49	38.82	3.32
Totally dumb	276,691	10,819	0.423	0.429	24.73	34.84	3.91

* Excluding Assam

The above figures reveal the percentage of disabled population in Kerala is lower than the national level. While at the all-India level 42.78 per cent of the total disabled persons as blind, in Kerala it comes to a little over one-fourth of disabled persons (26.34 per cent). In the case of totally crippled and totally dumb persons, the proportion in Kerala are considerably higher than the corresponding figures for all-India. On comparison with the content of totally blind persons within the disabled population, Kerala (26.34 per cent) ranks 19th among the 21 states for which data are available. The last two ranks are claimed by Nagaland (18.55 per cent) and Sikkim (7.33 per cent) while Rajasthan top with 58.05 per cent. Barring union territories,

Kerala holds the second ranks in the country in totally crippled (38.82 per cent of the total disabled) persons, the first position is being held by Gujarat with 47.35 per cent. However, in the case of totally dumb persons, Kerala ranks 7th among the states in India.

Rural-Urban break-up

3.8. The rural-urban differential among the various types of disability is furnished in the statement given below. As in the case of total in rural and urban areas also, the proportion of totally blind persons are lower than the national level. 5.03 per cent of the totally dumb persons in the country live in the urban areas of Kerala.

STATEMENT 3.2
RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED PERSONS

Type of disability	Rural/ Urban	Number of disabled persons		Proportion of disabled population to 1000 estimated population		Distribution of disabled persons		Percentage to the concerned all-India total
		India*	Kerala	India*	Kerala	India*	Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	R	969,401	25,599	1.933	1.248	100.00	100.00	2.64
	U	149,547	5,454	0.977	1.170	100.00	100.00	3.65
Totally blind	R	424,307	6,761	0.846	0.330	43.77	26.41	1.59
	U	54,350	1,417	0.355	0.304	36.34	25.98	2.61
Totally crippled	R	304,640	9,843	0.607	0.480	31.43	38.45	3.23
	U	58,960	2,213	0.385	0.475	39.43	40.58	3.75
Totally dumb	R	240,454	8,995	0.480	0.438	24.80	35.14	3.74
	U	36,237	1,824	0.237	0.391	24.23	33.44	5.03

*Excluding Assam

District-wise distribution

3.9. There were 31,053 disabled persons in Kerala state in 1980, of which 8,178 persons are totally blind, 12,056 persons totally crippled and 10,819 totally dumb. The largest number of disabled persons is in Quilon district (3,560) followed by Ernakulam district (507). The largest number of totally blind persons is in Ernakulam district (1,131), the largest number of

totally crippled persons is in Trivandrum district (1,706) and the largest number of totally dumb persons is in Quilon district (1,267). The smallest number of disabled persons of all the three types is in Wayanad district. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of disabled persons in the state among the districts in total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 3.3

PERCENTAGE OF DISABLED IN DISTRICTS TO TOTAL DISABLED IN THE STATE BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Totally Blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
KERALA	T	100	100	100
	R	100	100	100
	U	100	100	100
1. Cannanore	T	10.75	9.31	11.21
	R	10.49	8.78	10.52
	U	12.00	11.70	14.64
2. Wayanad	T	1.89	1.63	1.44
	R	2.29	1.99	1.74
	U	..	..	..
3. Kozhikode	T	8.24	8.54	9.86
	R	6.94	8.08	9.34
	U	14.47	10.62	12.45
4. Malappuram	T	10.06	7.80	7.50
	R	11.51	8.91	8.32
	U	3.17	2.85	3.45
5. Palghat	T	11.74	5.55	6.80
	R	13.13	6.31	7.68
	U	5.08	2.17	2.47
6. Trichur	T	10.08	8.70	11.30
	R	9.91	8.44	10.97
	U	10.87	9.85	12.88
7. Ernakulam	T	13.83	9.25	10.32
	R	13.49	7.49	8.39
	U	15.45	17.08	19.79
8. Idukki	T	3.23	2.88	3.87
	R	3.64	3.28	4.40
	U	1.27	1.09	1.26
9. Kottayam	T	5.37	7.70	7.48
	R	5.92	8.77	8.08
	U	2.75	2.98	4.50
10. Alleppey	T	8.56	11.10	10.58
	R	7.53	10.94	10.58
	U	13.48	11.79	10.58
11. Quilon	T	8.30	13.39	11.71
	R	8.84	14.63	12.75
	U	5.72	7.86	6.58
12. Trivandrum	T	7.95	14.15	7.93
	R	6.31	12.38	7.23
	U	15.74	22.01	11.40

CHART 1

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES INDIA AND KERALA, 1980

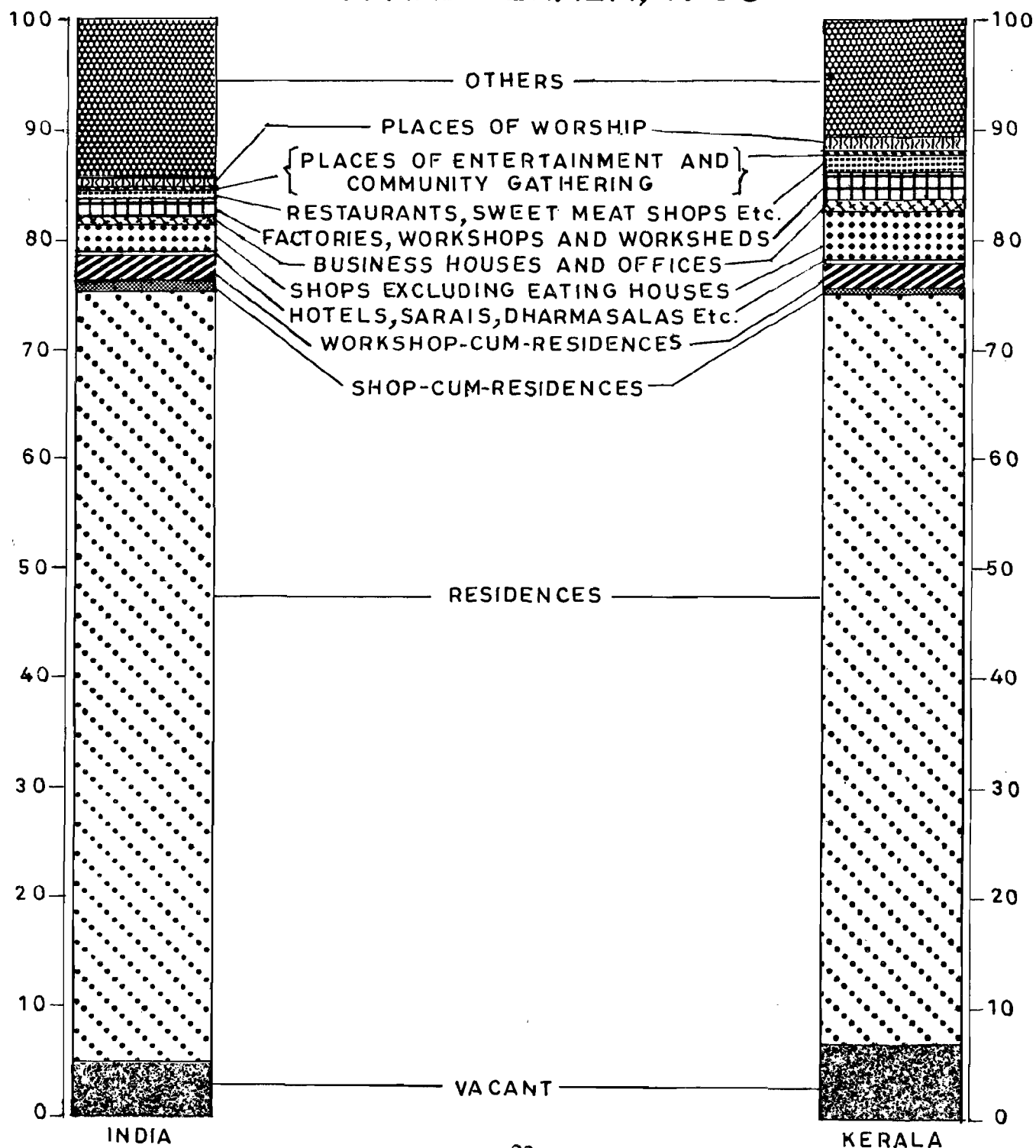


CHART 2
KERALA
PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS HOUSES BY USES
1980

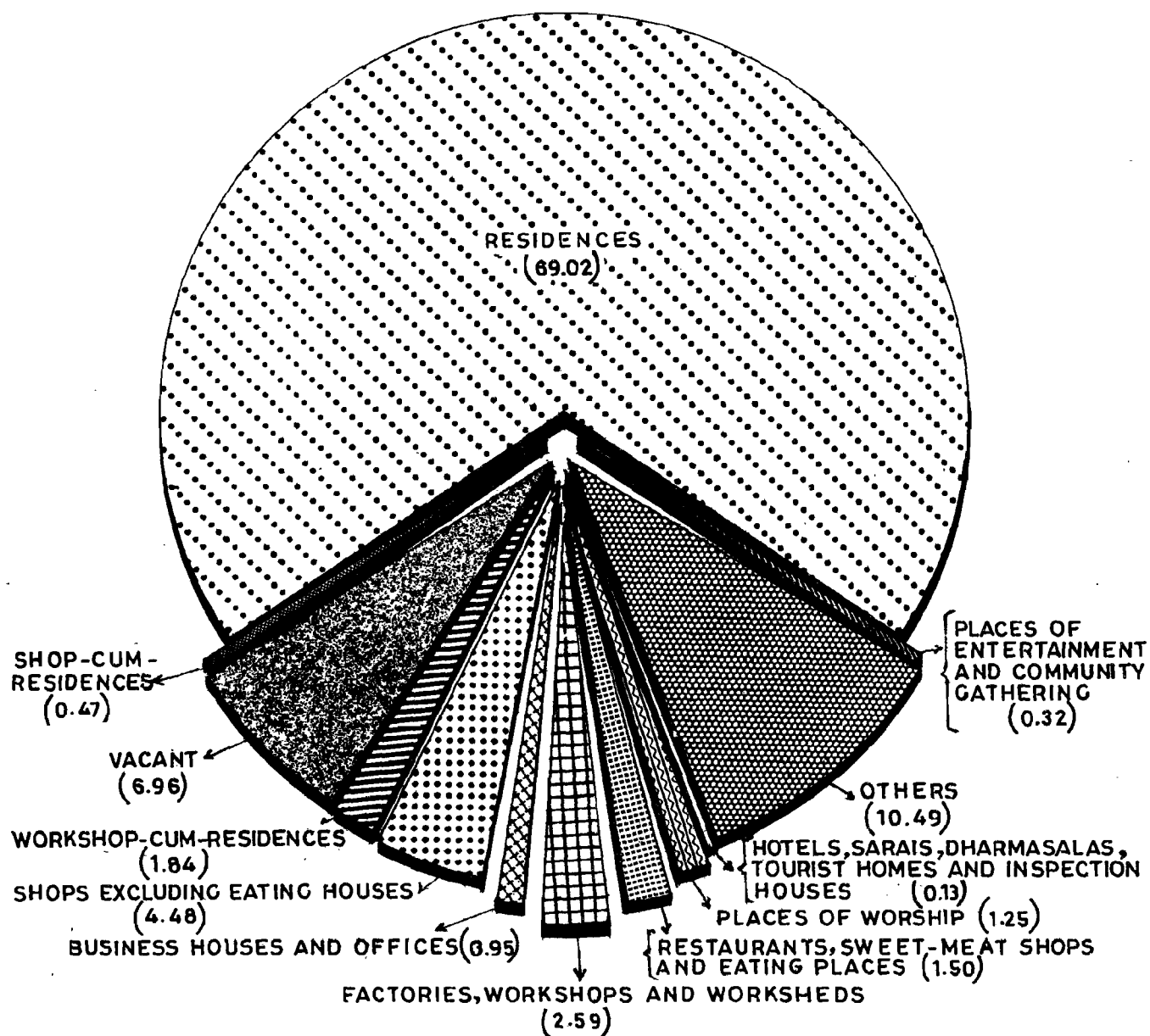


CHART 3
KERALA
PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS HOUSES BY DISTRICTS
1980

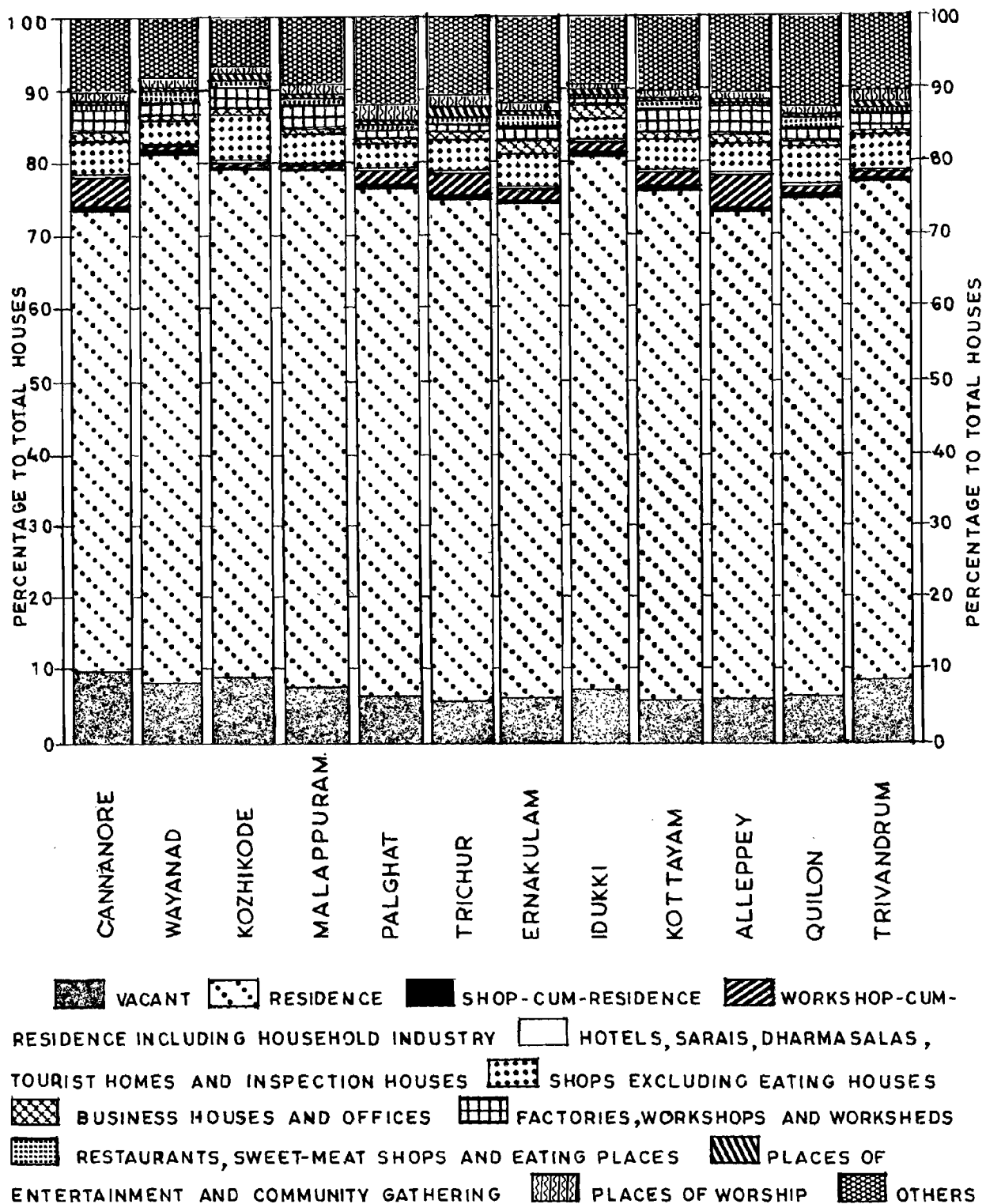
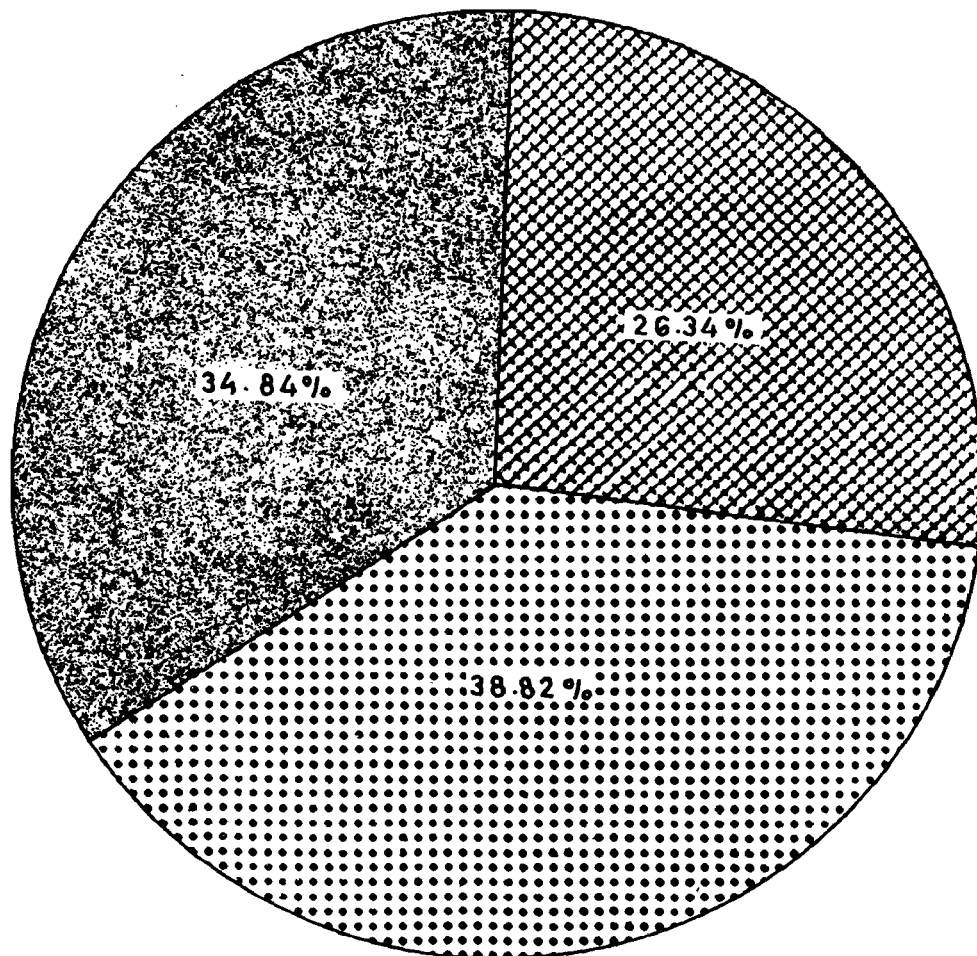
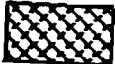


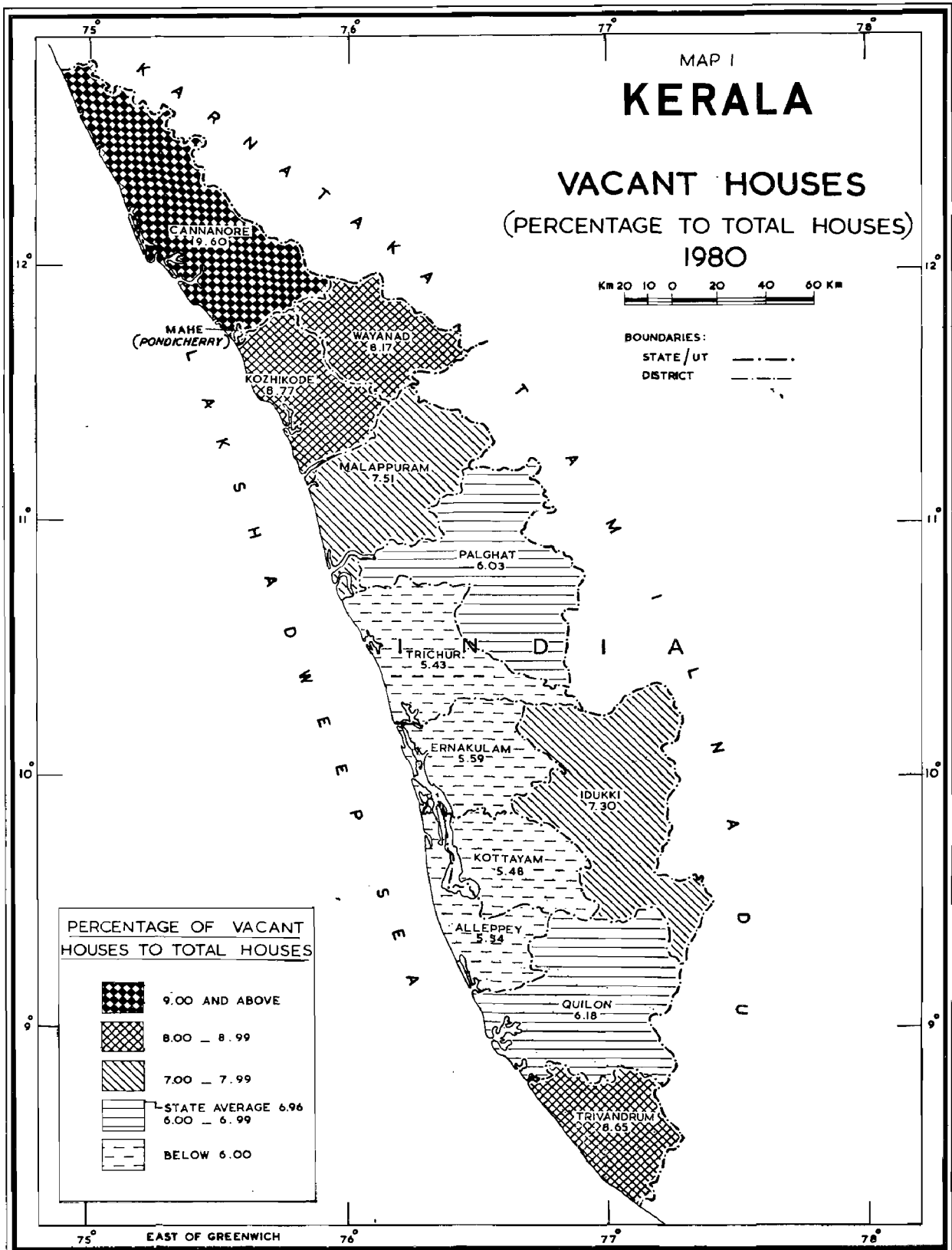


CHART 4
KERALA
PERCENTAGE OF DISABLED PERSONS
1980



LEGEND

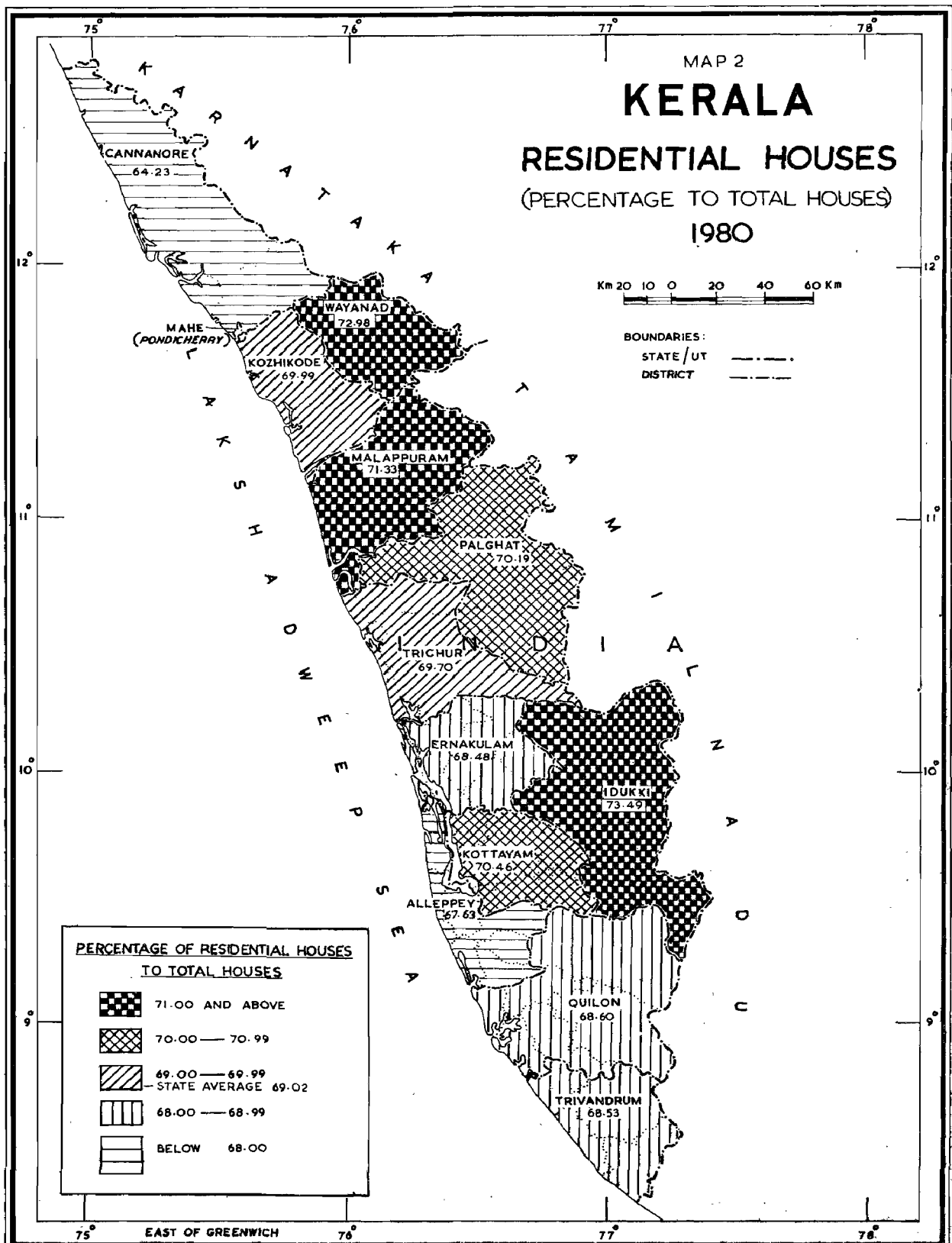
-  TOTALLY BLIND
-  TOTALLY CRIPPLED
-  TOTALLY DUMB



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

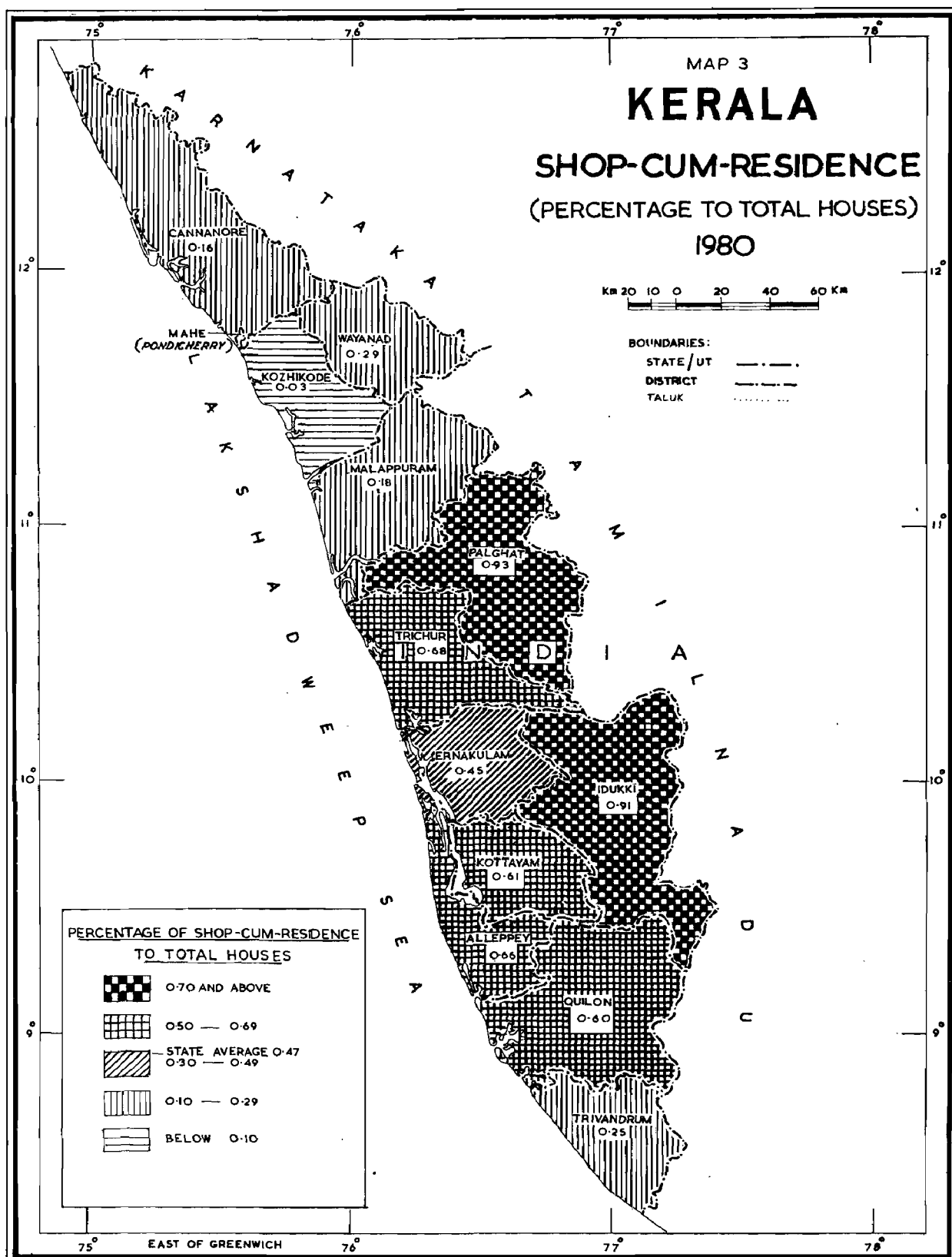
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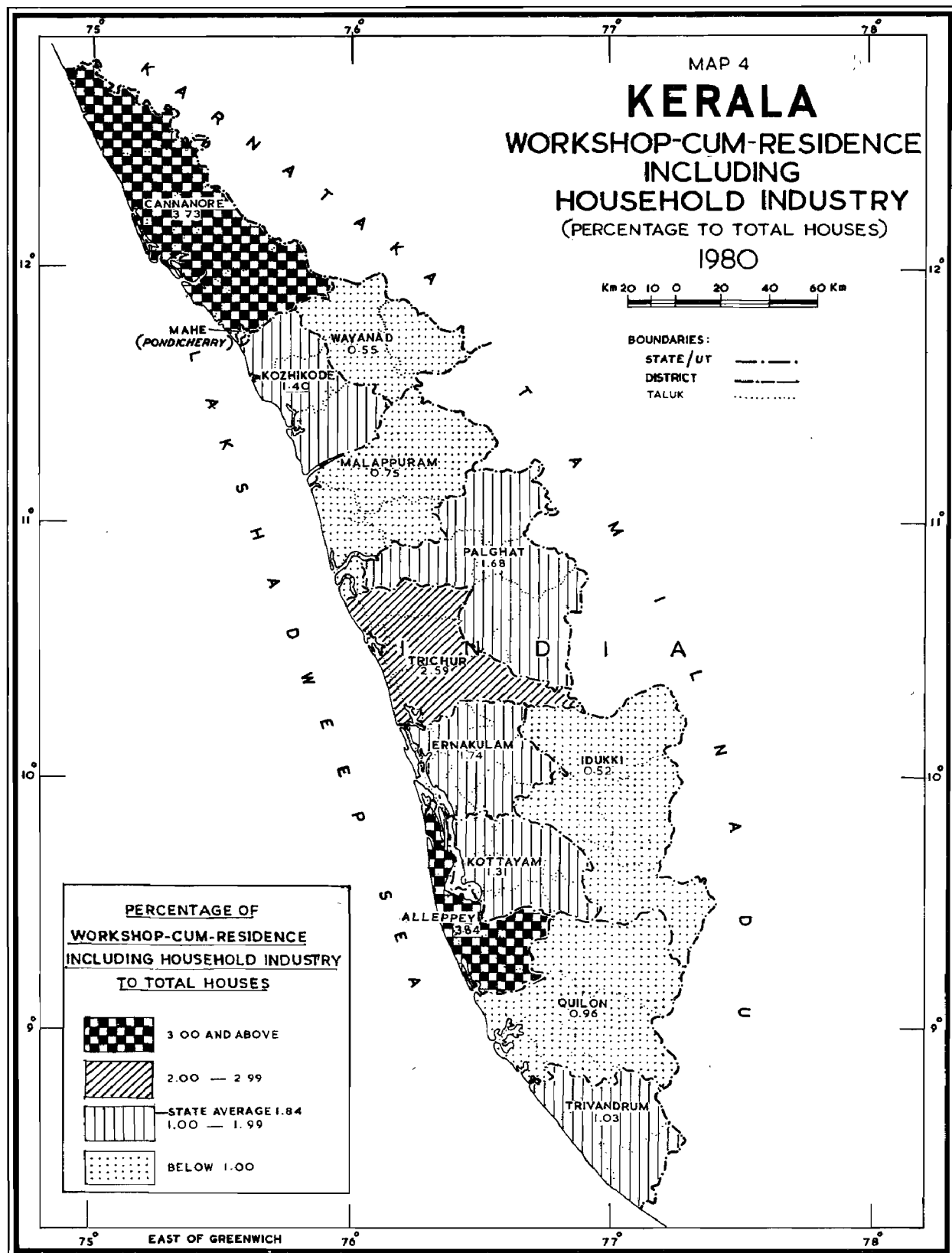
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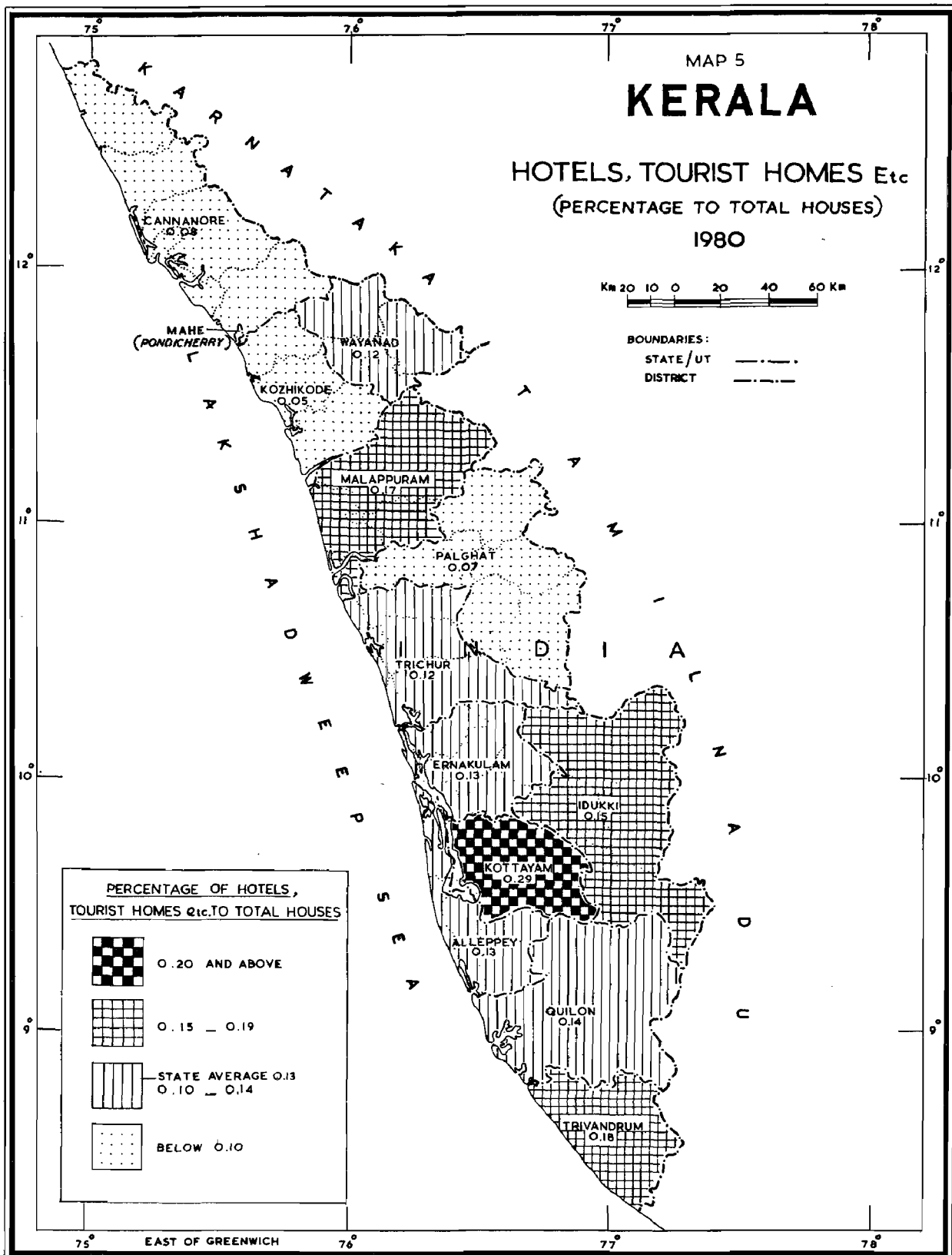
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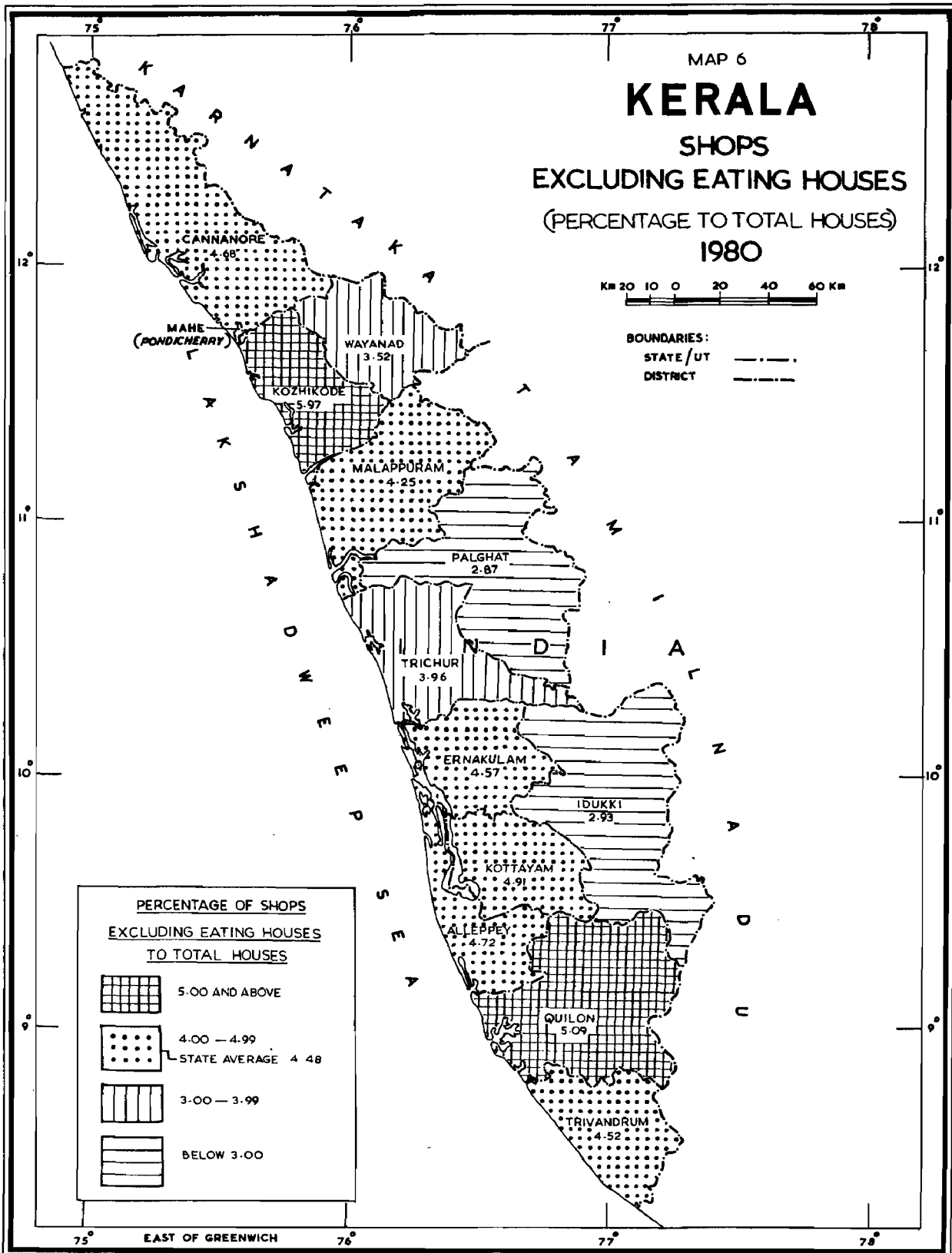
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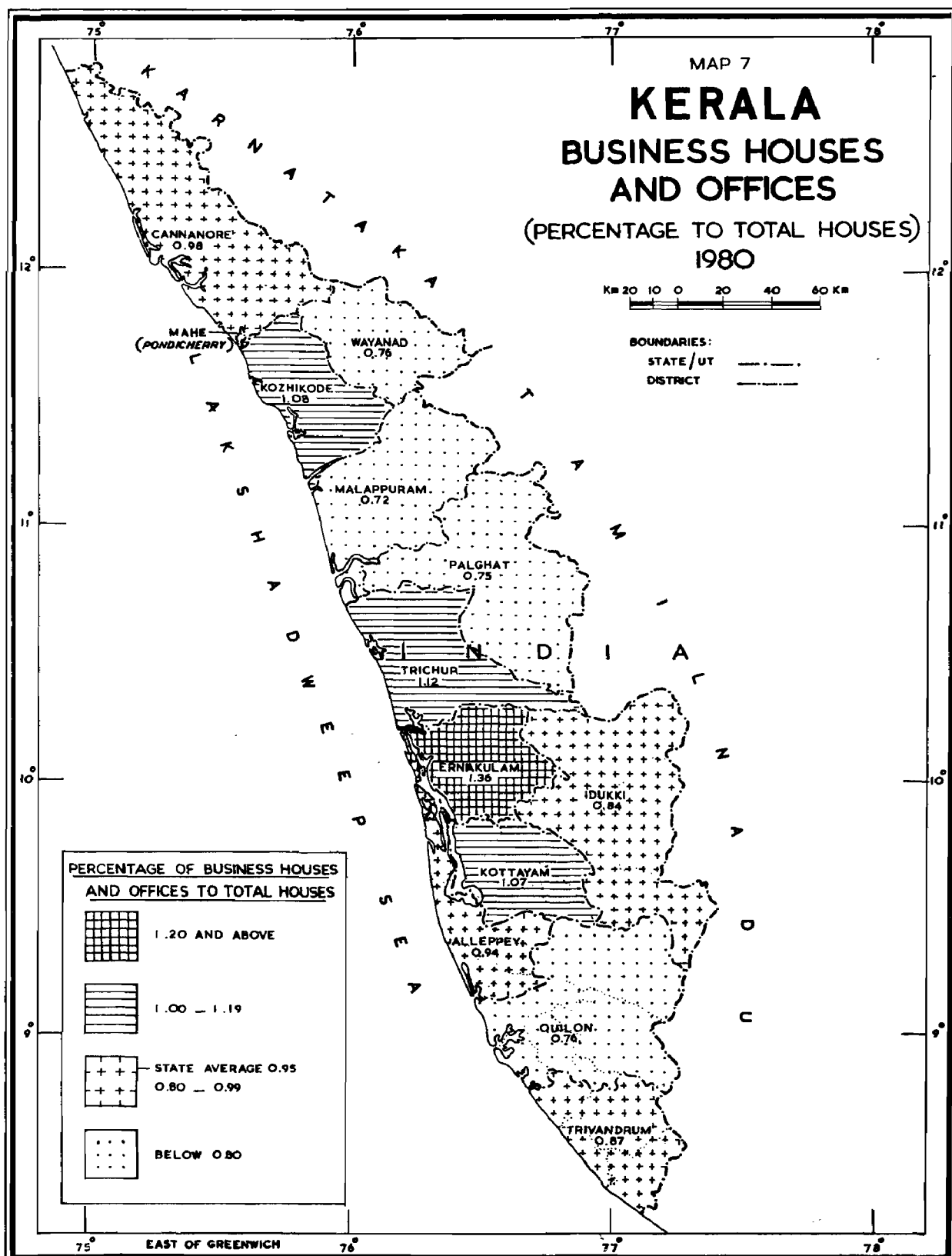
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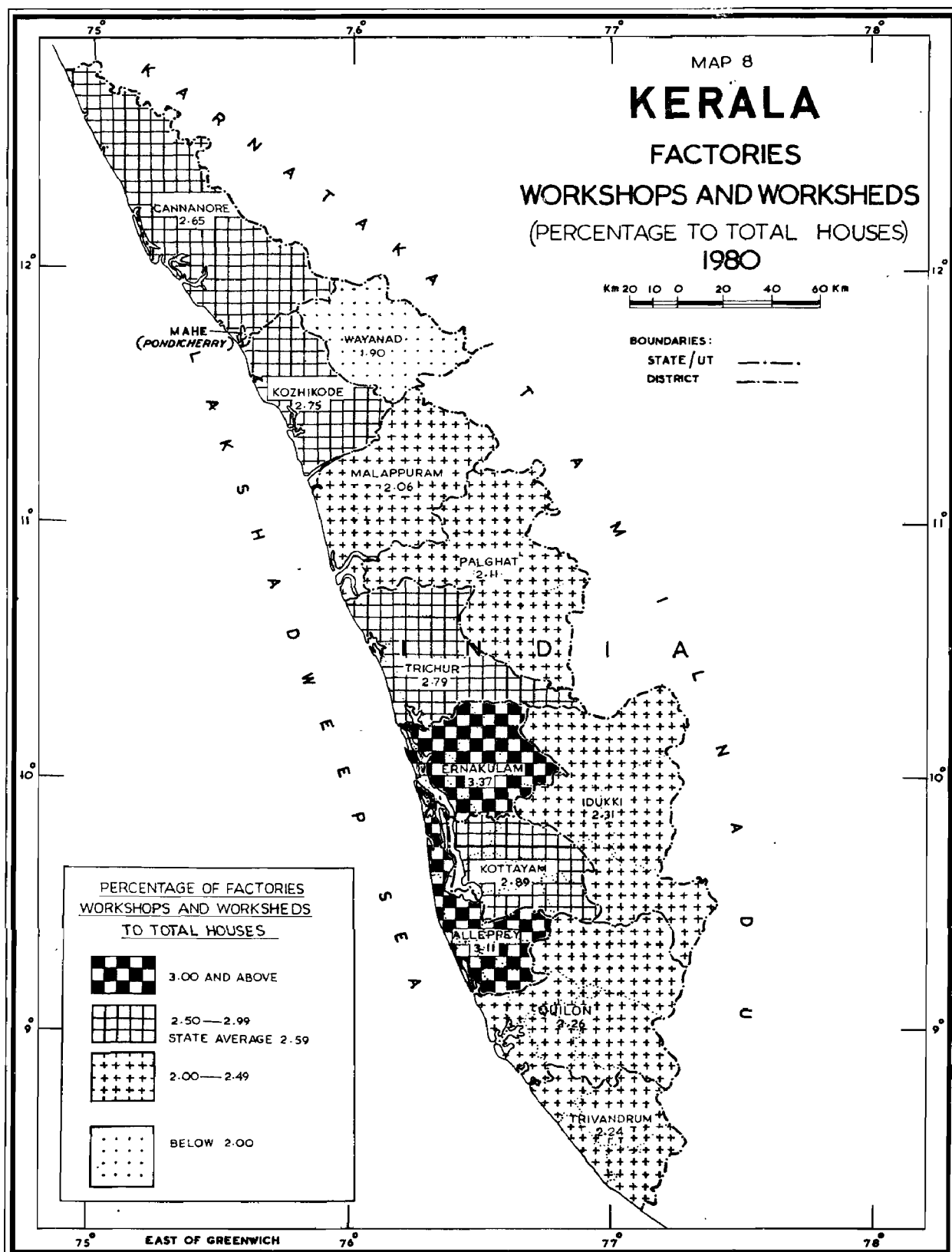
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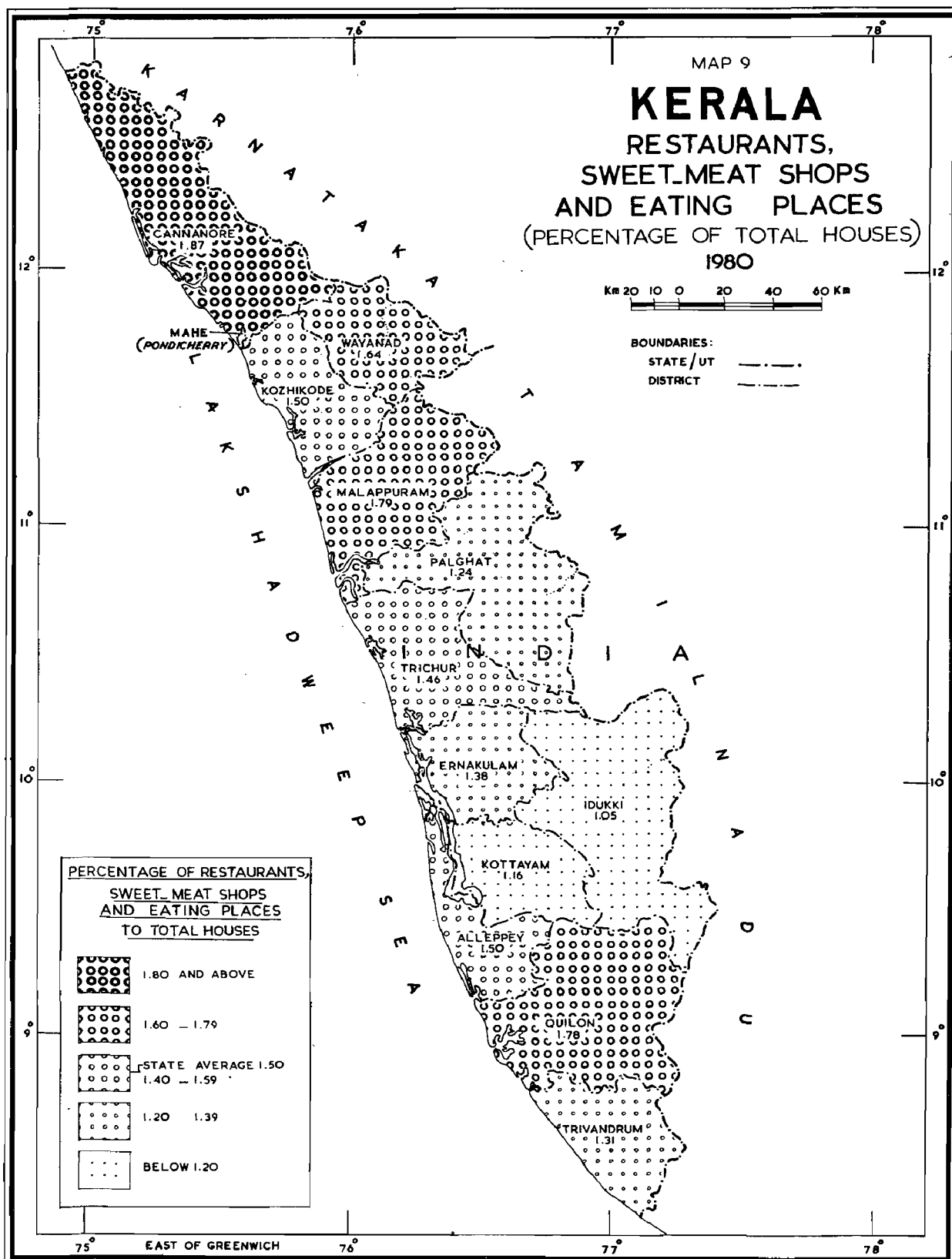
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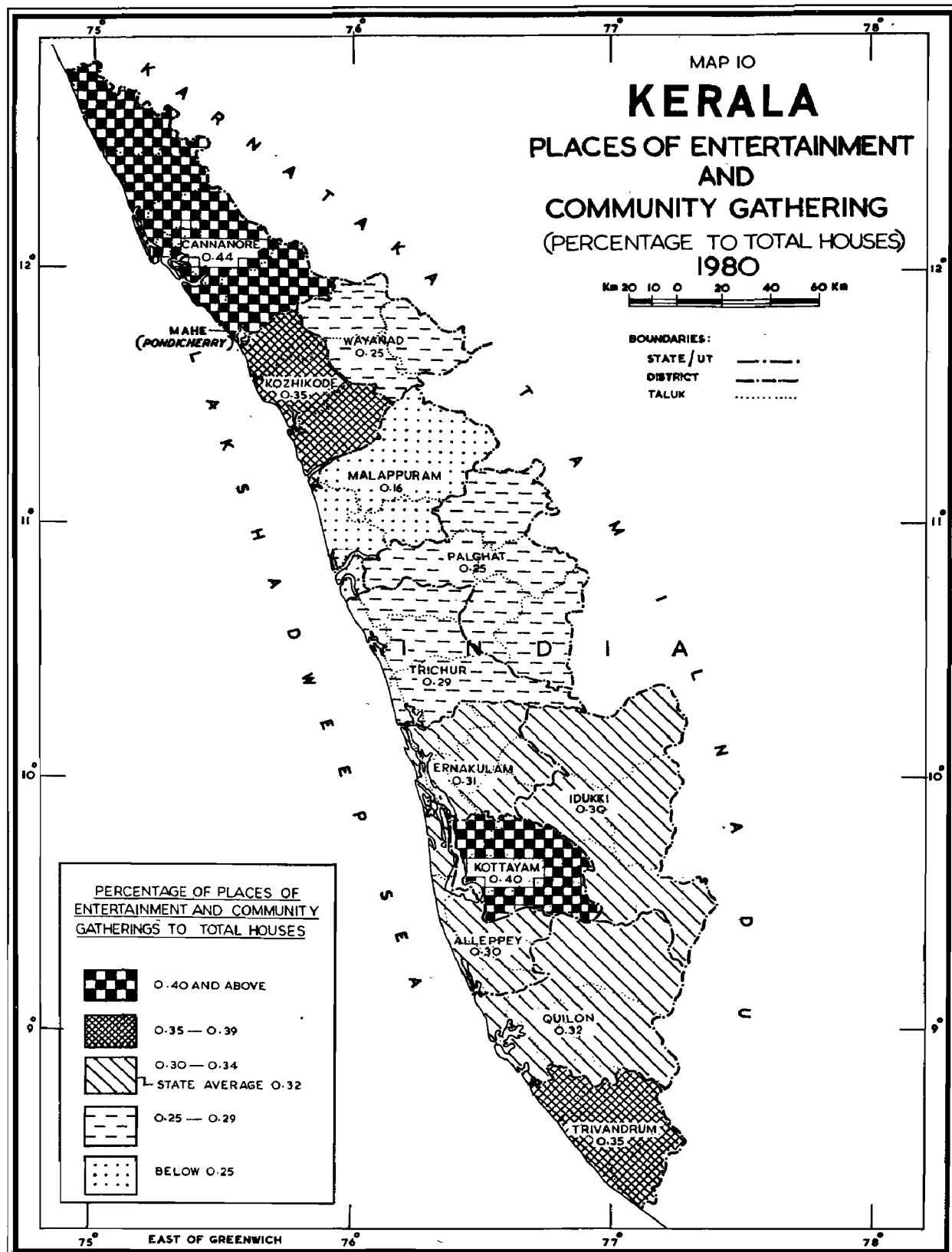
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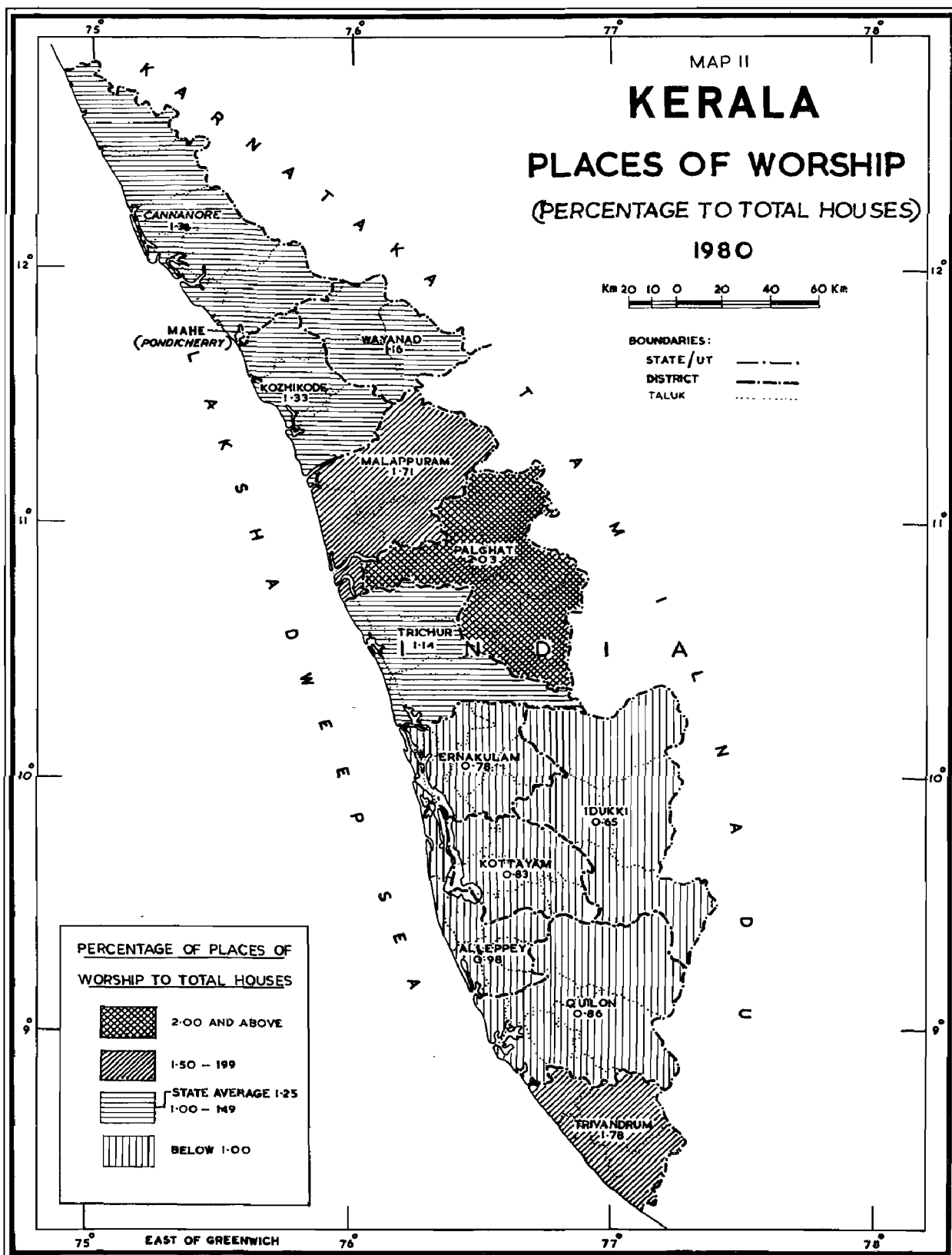
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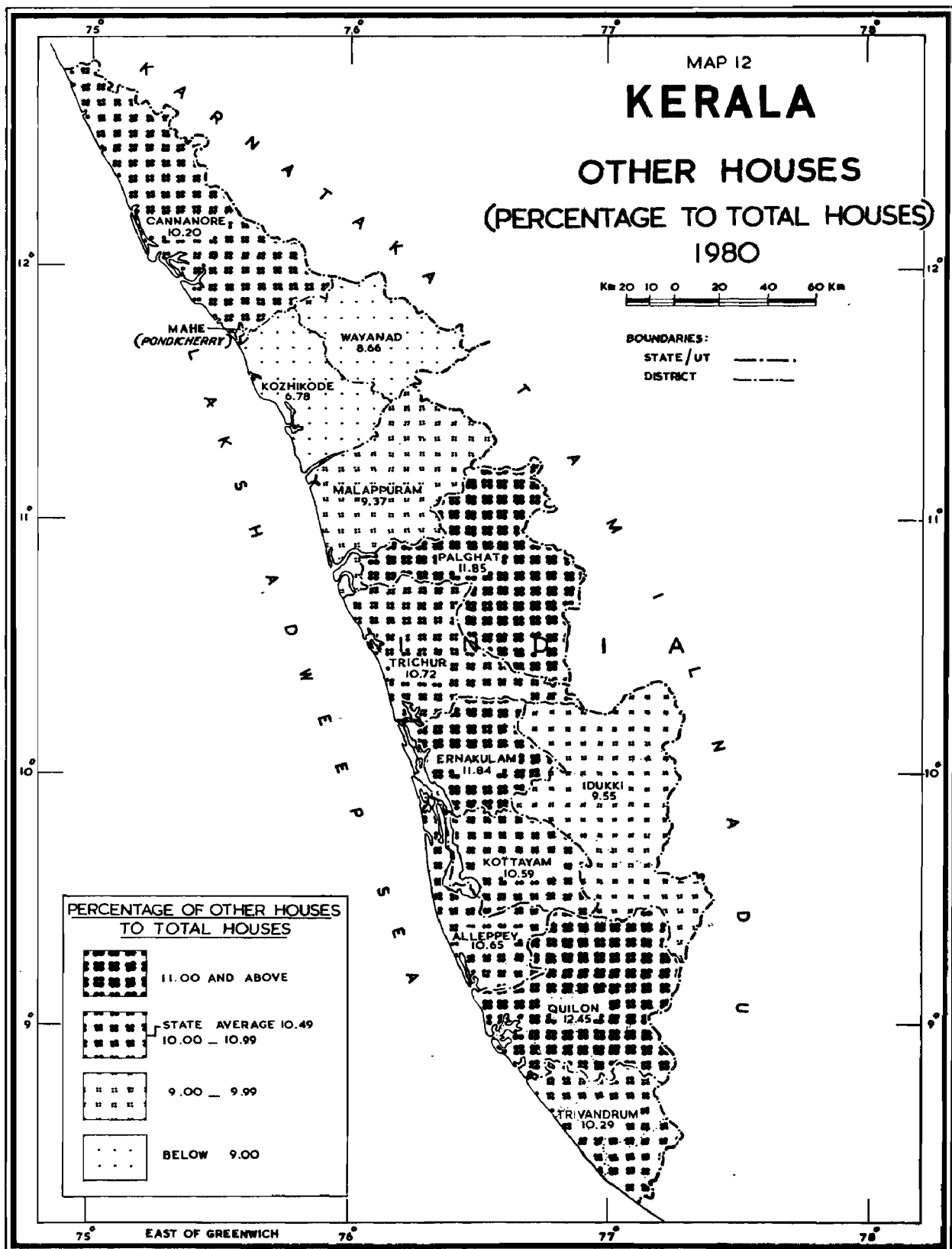
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TABLES

All India Table on use of census houses (pages 56–57)

All India Table on disabled persons by type of disability (page 59)

Kerala State Table H–1 Census houses and the uses to which they are put (pages 60–61)

Kerala State Table H–2 Disabled persons by type of disability (pages 62–67)

CENSUS HOUSE AND THE USES TO WHICH

India/State/ Union Territory	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house- listing	Occupied			
			Residence	Shop-cum- residence	Work- shop-cum residence including household industry	Hotels, sarais, dharmashalas, tourist homes and inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	151,001,488	8,046,567	107,202,355	1,428,675	3,002,406	210,654
<i>States</i>						
1. Andhra Pradesh	13,076,710	801,115	9,740,130	164,475	315,555	31,445
2. Bihar	12,072,785	261,410	9,552,340	154,250	144,645	9,420
3. Gujarat	8,547,115	891,800	5,376,430	49,905	103,200	9,685
4. Haryana	2,926,145	169,520	1,877,935	24,470	20,275	5,290
5. Himachal Pradesh	1,578,203	82,946	791,326	7,421	16,862	3,153
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1,554,850	129,804	671,614	3,294	26,675	1,706
7. Karnataka	8,257,365	546,495	5,582,995	79,495	283,565	27,295
8. Kerala	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290	7,805
9. Madhya Pradesh	11,572,195	511,630	8,426,560	131,670	374,935	13,150
10. Maharashtra	14,934,525	1,004,365	10,711,065	138,415	290,155	11,870
11. Manipur	303,015	5,365	214,545	2,744	4,044	1,302
12. Meghalaya	310,095	10,782	248,989	2,418	2,586	1,082
13. Nagaland	180,270	7,315	143,747	2,200	720	899
14. Orissa	6,139,405	236,505	4,287,035	59,395	168,815	10,275
15. Punjab	3,778,730	274,165	2,595,510	35,170	28,955	13,315
16. Rajasthan	7,989,960	631,985	5,584,510	45,930	153,020	17,130
17. Sikkim	66,737	5,087	52,431	1,732	330	132
18. Tamil Nadu	12,037,240	768,635	9,272,580	109,860	398,785	9,260
19. Tripura	420,773	12,199	365,119	1,331	3,163	630
20. Uttar Pradesh	25,209,305	872,220	16,938,995	233,535	287,880	21,775
21. West Bengal	11,938,580	268,295	9,074,360	127,335	241,775	9,765
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51,941	3,820	38,108	706	835	163
2. Arunachal Pradesh	121,248	7,935	99,565	1,644	786	558
3. Chandigarh	108,005	5,926	87,761	490	626	223
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23,628	1,510	17,460	176	179	28
5. Delhi	1,396,193	89,102	1,024,595	19,155	17,749	2,099
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	286,942	25,166	185,512	1,163	5,038	440
7. Lakshadweep	14,743	1,060	5,402	89	693	23
8. Mizoram	92,849	4,251	76,208	1,560	530	271
9. Pondicherry	130,861	8,609	99,988	1,162	1,940	165

* Excludes the figures of Assam where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

THEY ARE PUT — INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980

census houses used as

Shops excluding eating places	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of worship (i.e. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3,698,698	714,190	2,292,849	592,698	190,862	1,525,939	22,095,595
222,395	50,135	148,185	37,325	8,105	112,580	1,445,265
235,665	28,125	91,315	41,260	4,655	114,785	1,434,915
248,850	55,965	162,035	24,410	14,755	90,535	1,519,545
104,305	13,985	55,655	13,515	9,735	11,070	620,390
23,157	8,497	40,399	4,784	1,543	12,584	585,531
52,767	7,276	49,981	4,532	874	20,428	585,929
223,270	50,310	132,885	33,900	15,550	157,105	1,124,500
263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850
175,725	34,990	113,920	28,660	11,405	123,150	1,626,400
370,345	121,260	275,065	51,185	18,745	141,925	1,800,130
3,786	1,459	4,409	260	581	4,450	60,070
4,589	1,596	1,980	1,290	4,473	3,356	30,954
3,036	1,362	2,589	397	704	1,517	15,784
117,260	28,615	57,485	20,435	10,685	75,955	1,066,945
154,595	21,670	89,500	17,360	2,685	19,680	526,125
301,845	32,410	130,685	29,525	7,740	104,510	1,050,670
714	571	319	165	62	302	4,892
293,560	58,120	198,535	57,620	22,915	137,080	710,290
15,390	3,469	3,436	3,470	609	1,516	8,441
528,800	61,815	351,880	70,185	14,520	187,330	5,640,370
343,480	50,850	160,100	48,605	23,045	121,775	1,469,195
764	696	813	309	111	401	5,415
1,047	1,065	924	114	789	551	5,970
4,124	1,712	2,253	658	35	88	4,109
198	111	224	51	6	72	3,613
90,354	16,926	52,877	9,688	882	2,532	70,234
8,953	3,093	6,977	3,341	323	4,415	42,521
241	191	133	75	59	370	6,407
1,322	891	1,112	616	213	1,328	4,547
4,986	975	2,948	808	408	1,284	9,588

DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY — INDIA, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980

India/State/Union Territory	Estimated population, 1980 (in thousands)	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA*	554,576	478,657	363,600	276,691
<i>States</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh	52,836	39,902	30,070	30,580
2. Bihar	68,763	39,719	35,232	23,784
3. Gujarat	33,449	23,442	32,386	12,571
4. Haryana	12,653	7,656	4,828	3,359
5. Himachal Pradesh	4,184	3,924	2,695	4,095
6. Jammu & Kashmir	5,850	3,891	5,019	4,885
7. Karnataka	36,442	18,106	18,011	17,613
8. Kerala	25,180	8,178	12,056	10,819
9. Madhya Pradesh	51,450	53,451	34,228	14,194
10. Maharashtra	61,898	36,964	26,365	19,063
11. Manipur	1,388	620	703	844
12. Meghalaya	1,305	1,117	749	810
13. Nagaland	747	518	575	1,701
14. Orissa	26,029	27,625	19,911	13,762
15. Punjab	16,429	9,047	6,389	3,892
16. Rajasthan	33,418	46,465	21,517	12,061
17. Sikkim	305	182	360	1,941
18. Tamil Nadu	47,954	29,215	30,088	28,128
19. Tripura	2,002	1,521	1,494	1,128
20. Uttar Pradesh	109,000	93,618	41,502	29,436
21. West Bengal	53,759	29,155	34,129	37,671
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	183	59	114	79
2. Arunachal Pradesh	616	738	401	1,487
3. Chandigarh	431	98	184	83
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	101	90	83	72
5. Delhi	6,023	1,962	2,158	1,037
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,075	463	843	525
7. Lakshadweep	40	75	35	45
8. Mizoram	471	366	430	751
9. Pondicherry	595	480	287	275

* Excludes the figures of Assam where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES

District/City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of census houses	Census houses vacant at the time of house- listing	Occupied		
				Residence	Shop-cum- residence	Workshop-cum residence including household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KERALA	T	5,881,075	409,550	4,059,540	27,485	108,290
	R	4,790,670	330,645	3,356,895	22,935	89,120
	U	1,090,405	78,905	702,645	4,550	19,170
1. Cannanore	T	611,540	58,690	392,785	965	22,830
	R	474,250	44,515	309,410	845	19,370
	U	137,290	14,175	83,375	120	3,460
Cannanore (UA)		33,555	23,340	19,380	50	765
2. Wayanad	T	129,250	10,555	94,330	370	715
	R	129,250	10,555	94,330	370	715
3. Kozhikode	T	480,255	42,135	336,120	150	6,730
	R	357,200	32,515	256,635	15	5,500
	U	123,055	9,620	79,485	75	1,230
Calicut (UA)		108,475	8,530	71,095	75	970
4. Malappuram	T	492,745	37,015	351,460	875	3,695
	R	454,200	34,015	326,535	805	3,410
	U	38,545	3,000	24,925	70	285
5. Palghat	T	484,250	29,185	339,880	4,515	8,145
	R	435,995	25,965	307,935	4,080	7,120
	U	48,255	3,220	31,945	435	1,025
Palghat (UA)		26,220	1,640	17,495	235	340
6. Trichur	T	553,725	30,045	385,930	3,785	14,350
	R	431,430	22,880	306,710	2,785	11,400
	U	122,295	7,165	79,220	1,000	2,950
Trichur (UA)		41,425	2,335	26,770	350	640
7. Ernakulam	T	592,310	33,105	405,625	2,675	10,270
	R	362,580	18,050	250,670	1,760	8,105
	U	229,730	15,055	154,955	915	2,165
Cochin (UA)		153,145	10,350	104,260	570	11,195
8. Idukki	T	239,905	17,505	176,300	2,190	1,260
	R	227,485	16,565	168,405	2,080	1,160
	U	12,420	940	7,895	110	100
9. Kottayam	T	393,215	21,555	277,070	2,405	5,165
	R	350,025	19,315	252,745	2,175	4,235
	U	43,190	2,240	24,325	230	930
10. Alleppey	T	570,835	31,635	386,070	3,795	21,920
	R	485,505	25,890	331,275	3,140	16,840
	U	92,330	5,745	54,795	655	5,080
Alleppey (M)		38,240	2,410	24,460	255	1,375
11. Quilon	T	697,295	43,125	478,310	4,165	6,660
	R	613,035	37,910	422,050	3,670	6,130
	U	84,260	5,215	56,260	495	530
Quilon (UA)		38,465	2,175	24,635	215	185
12. Trivandrum	T	635,750	55,000	435,660	1,595	6,550
	R	476,715	42,470	330,195	1,150	5,135
	U	159,035	12,530	105,465	445	1,415
Trivandrum (UA)		121,225	9,025	83,520	355	935

TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

census houses used as

Hotels, sarais, tourist home and inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, work- shops and workshops	Restaurants, sweet meat shops and eating places	Places of enter- tainment & co- mmunity gather- ing (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	Places of wor- ship (eg. temple, church, mosque, gurdwara etc.)	Others
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,805	263,175	56,050	152,260	88,155	18,650	73,265	616,850
3,795	192,975	33,035	105,040	74,700	14,135	63,455	503,940
4,010	70,200	23,015	47,220	13,455	4,515	9,810	112,910
515	28,610	6,025	16,190	11,435	2,715	8,420	62,360
200	19,505	3,475	9,485	8,880	1,710	7,100	49,755
315	9,105	2,550	6,705	2,555	1,005	1,320	12,605
55	2,610	945	2,095	635	235	245	3,200
150	4,555	990	2,455	2,115	320	1,500	11,195
150	4,555	990	2,455	2,115	320	1,500	11,195
235	28,685	5,160	13,200	7,185	1,680	6,405	32,570
55	19,620	2,625	7,755	5,585	1,025	5,305	20,505
180	9,065	2,535	5,445	1,600	655	1,100	12,065
160	7,875	2,265	4,710	1,315	610	980	9,890
835	20,960	3,530	10,130	8,840	795	8,450	46,160
630	18,105	2,785	8,905	8,375	730	7,905	42,000
205	2,855	745	1,225	465	65	545	4,160
320	13,915	3,660	10,200	5,995	1,205	9,850	7,380
225	10,885	2,635	8,185	5,485	1,000	9,110	3,370
95	3,030	1,025	2,015	510	205	740	4,010
60	2,080	595	1,255	255	135	355	1,775
690	21,950	6,190	15,450	8,060	1,590	6,295	19,390
280	15,280	3,390	9,885	6,585	1,195	5,215	5,825
410	6,670	2,800	5,565	1,475	395	1,080	3,565
135	2,450	1,370	2,085	310	130	215	4,635
775	27,065	8,075	19,965	8,170	1,835	4,600	0,150
180	13,080	3,015	9,895	5,705	1,090	3,230	7,800
595	13,985	5,060	10,070	2,465	745	1,370	12,350
400	9,525	3,605	6,280	1,505	490	905	4,060
370	7,020	2,005	5,550	2,520	715	1,570	22,900
285	6,435	1,660	4,925	2,305	680	1,495	21,490
85	585	345	625	215	35	75	1,410
1,135	19,295	4,225	11,345	4,555	1,555	3,275	41,635
410	15,855	2,720	8,805	4,090	1,360	3,010	35,305
725	3,440	1,505	2,540	465	195	265	6,330
720	26,945	5,355	17,730	8,540	1,735	5,570	60,820
425	20,410	3,535	13,655	7,310	1,380	4,820	49,825
295	6,535	1,820	4,075	1,230	355	750	10,995
100	2,895	590	1,800	445	155	250	3,505
950	35,455	5,320	15,775	12,435	2,255	6,000	86,845
635	29,750	3,810	12,200	11,325	1,930	5,280	78,345
315	5,705	1,510	3,575	1,110	325	720	8,500
240	2,830	960	1,880	485	215	295	4,350
1,110	28,720	5,515	1,427	8,305	2,250	11,330	65,445
320	19,495	2,395	8,890	6,940	1,715	9,485	48,525
790	9,225	3,120	5,380	1,365	535	1,845	16,920
720	6,840	2,475	4,030	915	435	1,205	10,770

H-2 DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
	2	3	4	5
KERALA	T	8,178	12,056	10,819
	R	6,761	9,843	8,995
	U	1,417	2,213	1,824
1. CANNANORE DISTRICT	T	879	1,123	1,213
	R	709	864	946
	U	170	259	267
1. Kasaragod taluk	T	113	107	155
	R	105	106	145
	U	8	1	10
Kassaragod (M)	U	8	1	10
2. Hosdurg taluk	R	88	152	148
3. Taliparamba taluk	T	182	220	292
	R	182	219	281
	U	..	1	11
Taliparamba (NM)	U	..	1	11
4. Cannanore taluk	T	219	288	269
	R	130	133	125
	U	89	155	144
Kalliasseri (NM)	U	6	6	9
Pappinisseri (NM)	U	10	13	15
CANNANORE URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	30	51	50
(i) Cannanore (M)	U	11	10	8
(ii) Valapattanam (NM)	U	1	1	4
(iii) Chirakkal (NM)	U	7	15	10
(iv) Pallikunnu (NM)	U	5	5	20
(v) Puzhathi (NM)	U	6	17	7
(vi) Cannanore (Cantt.)	U	..	3	1
Azhikode (NM)	U	6	..	19
Elayavoor (NM)	U	3	20	1
Chelora (NM)	U	3	10	12
Kanbirode (NM)	U	3	..	5
Chala (NM)	U	3	5	4
Edakkad (NM)	U	2	11	..
Muzhappilangad (NM)	U	10	10	8
Kadachira (NM)	U	8	24	17
Peralassery (NM)	U	5	5	4
5. Tellicherry taluk	T	277	356	349
	R	204	254	247
	U	73	102	102
TELLICHERRY URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	20	48	48
(i) Tellicherry (M)		10	17	27
(ii) Dharmadam (NM)		10	31	21
Pinarayi (NM)	U	26	19	10
Eranholi (NM)	U	3	11	11
Kodiyeri (NM)	U	4	5	15
Kottayam (Malabar) (NM)	U	10	15	10
Kuthuparamba (NM)	U	10	4	8
2. WAYANAD DISTRICT	T	155	196	156
	R	155	196	156
1. Mananthavady taluk	R	48	47	49
2. Sultan's Battery taluk	R	56	82	74
3. Vythiri taluk	R	51	67	33

H-2 DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY—contd.

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
3. KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	T	674	1,030	1,067
	R	469	795	840
	U	205	235	227
1. Badagara taluk	T	154	206	291
	R	98	161	219
	U	56	45	72
Badagara (M)	U	56	45	72
2. Quilandy taluk	R	101	260	258
3. Kozhikode taluk	T	419	564	518
	R	270	374	363
	U	149	190	155
CALICUT URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	149	190	155
(i) Calicut (C)	U	93	128	105
(ii) Olavanna (NM)	U	4	12	3
(iii) Cheruvannur (NM)	U	29	10	17
(iv) Beypore (NM)	U	5	2	17
(v) Feroke (NM)	U	18	38	13
4. MALAPPURAM DISTRICT	T	823	940	811
	R	778	877	748
	U	45	63	63
1. Ernad taluk	T	334	378	336
	R	311	335	300
	U	23	43	36
Manjeri (M)	U	17	20	23
Malappuram (M)	U	6	23	13
2. Perintalmanna taluk	R	138	98	117
3. Tirur taluk	T	293	361	264
	R	278	347	248
	U	15	14	16
Tirur (M)	U	15	14	16
4. Ponnani taluk	T	58	103	94
	R	51	97	83
	U	7	6	11
Ponnani (M)	U	7	6	11
5. PALGHAT DISTRICT	T	960	669	736
	R	888	621	691
	U	72	48	45
1. Ottappalam taluk	T	278	203	230
	R	264	190	220
	U	14	13	10
Shoranur (M)	U	6	5	10
Ottappalam (NM)	U	8	8	..
2. Mannarghat taluk	R	153	47	81
3. Palghat taluk	T	223	183	191
	R	175	155	167
	U	48	28	24
PALGHAT URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	48	28	24
(i) Palghat (M)	U	47	28	24
(ii) Palghat Railway Colony(OG)	U	1	..	..
4. Chittur taluk	T	170	92	99
	R	160	85	88
	U	10	7	11
Chittur-Thathamangalam (M)	U	10	7	11
5. Alathur taluk	R	136	144	135

H-2 DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY-*contd.*

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
6. TRICHUR DISTRICT	T	824	1,049	1,222
	R	670	831	987
	U	154	218	235
1. Chavakkad taluk	T	114	182	201
	R	80	154	168
	U	34	28	33
GURUVAYUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	34	28	33
(i) Guruvayur (Township)	U	10	10	10
(ii) Chavakkad (M)	U	22	18	22
(iii) Iringaprom (NM)	U	2	..	1
2. Talappilly taluk	T	156	132	156
	R	151	125	141
	U	5	7	15
Kunnamkulam (M)	U	5	7	15
3. Trichur taluk	T	255	325	341
	R	180	199	220
	U	75	126	121
TRICHUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	40	91	85
(i) Trichur (M)	U	29	72	67
(ii) Peringavu (OG)	U	..	..	..
(iii) Viyyur (NM)	U	4	6	9
(iv) Vilvattom (NM)	U	..	..	2
(v) Mannuthy (NM)	U	6	7	3
(vi) Ayyanthole (NM)	U	..	2	3
(vii) Ollur (NM)	U	1	4	1
Pullazhi (NM)	U	4	3	4
Aranattukara (NM)	U	..	2	1
Koorkkancherry (NM)	U	9	7	10
Chiyyaram (NM)	U	2	2	2
Nadathara (NM)	U	3	4	8
Marathakkara (NM)	U	..	5	1
Kanimangalam (NM)	U	6	5	3
Avinissery (NM)	U	..	1	..
Edakkunni (NM)	U	2	5	3
Chevvoor (NM)	U	9	1	4
4. Kodungallur taluk	T	64	95	91
	R	43	70	60
	U	21	25	31
Kodungallur (M)	U	9	17	19
Methala (NM)	U	12	8	12
5. Mukundapuram taluk	T	235	315	433
	R	216	283	398
	U	19	32	35
Puducad (NM)	U	..	..	5
Irinjalakuda (M)	U	12	20	8
Chalakudy (M)	U	7	12	22
7. ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	T	1,131	1,115	1,116
	R	912	737	755
	U	219	378	361

H-2 DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY—*contd.*

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
1. Parur taluk	T	121	216	167
	R	63	116	85
	U*	58	100	82
Vadakkekara (NM)	U	11	28	27
Chendamangalam (NM)	U	5	14	11
Parur (M)	U	6	5	12
Kottuvally (NM)	U	14	26	12
2. Alwaye taluk	T	447	158	157
	R	428	139	130
	U	19	19	27
Angamaly (M)	U	17	12	27
Alwaye (M)	U	2	7	..
3. Kunnathunad taluk	T	172	158	167
	R	163	158	167
	U	9	..	..
Perumbavoor (M)	U	9	..	..
4. Kothamangalam taluk	T	56	34	104
	R	46	32	93
	U	10	2	11
Kothamangalam (M)	U	10	2	11
5. Muvattupuzha taluk	T	124	97	152
	R	116	93	143
	U	8	4	9
Muvattupuzha (M)	U	8	4	9
6. Kanayannur Taluk	T	162	258	266
	R	64	83	91
	U**	98	175	175
Mulavucad (NM)	U	6	14	17
COCHIN URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	126	258	231
(i) Cochin (C)†	U	67	178	168
(a) In Kanayannur taluk	U	52	101	111
(b) In Cochin taluk	U	15	77	57
(ii) Thrikkakara (OG)	U	12	27	18
(iii) Eloor (NM)	U	22	27	20
(In Parur Taluk)				
(iv) Kalamassery (NM)	U	8	16	6
(v) Trippunithura (M)	U	17	10	19
Maraḍu (NM)	U	3	7	4
7. Cochin Taluk	T	49	194	103
	R	32	116	46
	U†	17	78	57
Cheriyakadavu (NM)	U	2	1	..
IDUKKI DISTRICT	T	264	347	419
	R	246	323	396
	U	18	24	23
1. Devicolam taluk	R	72	80	65
2. Udumbanchola taluk	T	41	90	98
	R	41	90	97
	U@	..	..	1
3. Thodupuzha taluk	T	108	121	171
	R	90	97	149
	U@@	18	24	22

H-2 DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY-*contd.*

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
Idukki Township	U	..	3	1
(a) In Udumbanchola taluk	U	..	..	1
(b) In Todupuzha taluk	U	..	3	..
Thodupuzha (M)	U	18	21	22
4. Peermade taluk	R	43	56	85
9. KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	T	439	929	809
	R	400	863	727
	U	39	66	82
1. Vaikom taluk	T	153	307	166
	R	140	294	152
	U	13	13	14
Vaikom (M)	U	13	13	14
2. Meenachil taluk	T	83	149	202
	R	79	137	190
	U	4	12	12
Palai (M)	U	4	12	12
3. Kottayam taluk	T	71	152	175
	R	64	123	147
	U	7	29	28
Kottayam (M)	U	7	29	28
4. Changanacherry taluk	T	96	241	175
	R	81	229	147
	U	15	12	28
Changanacherry (M)	U	15	12	28
5. Kanjirappally taluk	R	36	80	91
10. ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	T	700	1,338	1,145
	R	509	1,077	952
	U	191	261	193
1. Shertallai taluk	T	130	292	204
	R	117	273	189
	U	13	19	15
Shertallai (M)	U	13	19	15
2. Ambalapuzha taluk	T	154	194	109
	R	21	59	38
	U	133	135	71
Pathirappally (NM)	U	6	8	4
Alleppey (M)	U	127	127	67
3. Kuttanad taluk	R	82	152	141
4. Thiruvalla taluk	T	88	154	151
	R	81	147	142
	U	7	7	9
Thiruvalla (M)	U	7	7	9
5. Chengannur taluk	T	40	80	98
	R	37	76	88
	U	3	4	10
Chengannur (M)	U	3	4	10
6. Karthigappally taluk	T	114	282	270
	R	89	207	205
	U	25	75	65
Kayamkulam (M)	U	25	75	65
7. Mavelikkara taluk	T	92	184	172
	R	82	163	149
	U	10	21	23
Mavelikkara (M)	U	10	21	23

H-2 DISABLED PERSONS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY—concl'd.

State/District/Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
11. QUILON DISTRICT	T	679	1,614	1,267
	R	598	1,440	1,147
	U	81	174	120
1. Karunagappally taluk	R	82	185	171
2. Kunnathur taluk	R	87	165	160
3. Pathanamthitta taluk	T	84	288	160
	R	76	265	143
	U	8	23	17
Pathanamthitta (M)	U	8	23	17
4. Pathanampuram taluk	T	93	260	196
	R	85	228	191
	U	8	32	5
Punalur (M)	U	8	32	5
5. Kottarakkara taluk	R	108	292	230
6. Quilon taluk	T	225	424	350
	R	160	305	252
	U	65	119	98
QUILON URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	50	64	72
(i) Quilon (M)	U	27	50	40
(ii) Kilikolloor (OG)	U	23	14	32
Vadakkevila (NM)	U	2	20	9
Eravipuram (NM)	U	5	10	12
Paravoor (NM)	U	8	25	5
12. TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	T	650	1,706	858
	R	427	1,219	650
	U	223	487	208
1. Chirayinkil taluk	T	151	201	148
	R	74	189	124
	U	77	12	24
Varkala (M)	U	65	1	10
Attingal (M)	U	12	11	14
2. Nedumangad taluk	T	136	294	225
	R	117	268	199
	U	19	26	26
Nedumangad (M)	U	19	26	26
3. Trivandrum taluk	T	201	692	235
	R	80	253	90
	U	121	439	145
TRIVANDRUM URBAN AGGLOMERATION	U	121	439	145
(i) Trivandrum (C)	U	121	407	141
(ii) Thumba (OG)	U	..	32	4
(iii) Kadakampally (NM)	U	..	..	..
4. Neyyattinkara taluk	T	162	519	250
	R	156	509	237
	U	6	10	13
Neyyattinkara (M)	U	6	10	13

Note : * Includes figures of Eloor non-municipal town which forms part of Cochin Urban Agglomeration.

** Includes the figures of Divisions XXVI to L of Cochin Corporation, Thrikkakara Outgrowth, Trippunithura Municipality and Mulavucad, Kalamasserry and Maradu non-municipal towns.

† Cochin corporation lies in Kanayannur and Cochin taluks.

‡ Includes the figures of Divisions I to XXV of Cochin Corporation and Cheriyaakavu non-municipal town.

@ The figures relate to Nayarupara ward of Idukki township

@/@ Excludes figures of Nayarupara ward of Idukki township which falls in Udumbanchola taluk.

C—Corporation, M—Municipal Town, NM—Census Town (non-municipal), Cantt—Cantonment, OG—Outgrowth.

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 : Schedules (pages 70–73)
- Appendix 2 : Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Household (pages 74–92)
- Appendix 3 : Estimation procedure and precision of estimates (pages 93–94)

**APPENDIX 1
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
HOUSELIST**

Line No	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? if yes, fill Enterprise List	Number of persons normally residing in census household			Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so, indicate number of those who are totally				Remarks
							Males	Females	Total	Blind	Crippled	Dumb		
													8		9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7								14
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
0														
Total	XX	(a)	XXX	(a)	XXX	XX								XXX

Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....
 Signature of office Compiler.....Date.....
 Signature of field Supervisor.....Date.....

Note: (a) Count No. of entries and give total.
 Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13

APPENDIX I—contd.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

[illegible]

Name of District.....	Code No.....	Name or No. of ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....	Code No.....
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Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc..... Enumerator's Block No..... Code No.....

[illegible]

Checked and found correct.

Signature of Enumerator Date.....

Signature of Field Supervisor, Date.....

- | 1. | State/Union Territory | Code No. | 5. | Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet | Code No. |
|----|---|----------|----|------------------------------------|----------|
| 2. | District | Code No. | 6. | Enumerator's Block No. | |
| 3. | Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. | Code No. | 7. | C. D. Block | Code No. |
| 4. | Village/Town | Code No. | 8. | Rural/Urban | Code No. |

[illegible]

Signature of Enumerator.....Date.....

Signature of Supervisor.....Date.....

[a] Count number of entries and give total.

[b] Count number of entries with code 1 and give total.

[c] Count number of entries and give total in the brackets.

*Type of ownership—private-1, co-operative-2, central govt.-3,

state govt.-4, local body-5, others-6

***Power/fuel used for activity—without power-1, electricity-2, coal/soft coke/wood-3 petrol/diesel-4, gas-5, animal power-6, others-7

ENTERPRISE LIST ABSTRACT

1. State/Union Territory.....	Code No.....	Code No.....
2. District.....	Code No.....	
3. Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev.Block/Circle etc.....	Code No.....	
4. Village/Town	Code No.....	
5. Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet.....		Code No.....
6. Enumerator's Block No.		Code No.....
7. C. D. Block.....		Code No.....
8. Rural/Urban.....		Code No.....

[illegible]

Checked and found correct

Signature of Enumerator.....date.....

APPENDIX 2

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSELIST

Introduction

Before the census of the population is taken in 1981 it is essential to locate and to identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The houselisting operations are mainly meant for this purpose and houselisting is a primary but important step in the census.

2. The houselist which is proposed to be canvassed during the houselisting operations is given at the end of this book. It will be noticed that the form is simple and that it only collects certain basic information which will help in forming enumeration blocks for the census itself. The houselist also serves as a frame for the enterprises for which a separate "Enterprise List" will have to be canvassed as part of the houselisting operations.

3. The manner in which the houselist has to be completed and the concepts and their explanation are described in detail in this book. It is absolutely essential for you to become thoroughly familiar with these instructions since this job of houselisting is an extremely important one. Apart from listing of houses you will also be collecting some essential data on the physically handicapped which are badly wanted for planning for this disadvantaged group. The success of the houselisting operations is very much dependent on a thorough understanding of the concepts definitions and instructions and on a faithful application of these concepts and definitions and your following the instructions in the actual filling of the houselist form. If you have any doubts you should not hesitate to ask your Supervisor or your Charge Officer for clarification. As a census enumerator you have a great responsibility and there is no doubt that you will perform this task with pride and devotion to duty.

4. The houselisting operations will involve certain basic steps which may be briefly summarised as follows:-

- (1) The preparation of a notional map and a lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.
- (2) Numbering of buildings and census houses.
- (3) Filling up the houselist itself.
- (4) Preparation of the houselist abstract.
- (5) Filling up the Enterprise List for which separate instructions have been issued to you.
- (6) Preparation of the abstract of the Enterprise List.

5. The preparation of the notional map and the lay-out sketch is first described and after that the basic concepts relating to a building, a census house and the household are indicated. Thereafter, the actual instructions with regard to filling up of the houselist have been given.

Preparation of notional maps and lay-out sketches

6. In order to be able to complete the houselist it would be necessary to locate and identify the buildings and houses. This can only be done if you are thoroughly familiar with the area assigned to you for these operations. The purpose of the layout sketch and the notional map is essentially to ensure that your jurisdiction is quite clear. Also, as will be seen later, it is only if a lay-out sketch is prepared that you will be able to allot census house numbers wherever necessary. The first step, therefore, is to prepare the notional map and lay-out sketch of the area assigned to you.

Notional Map

7. The notional map, as its very name indicates is a map which is not drawn to scale. It is prepared for the entire village or urban block and is meant to show the location of each enumeration block within the village or town. Whether it is for a village or an urban block the notional map will have to show the general topographical details of the entire village or urban block. If a survey map is already available with the village revenue official, the preparation of the notional map will be easy because that can be copied out and the topographical details entered. The topographical details which should be indicated on the notional map would include permanent features and landmarks such as the village site, well-known roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, nallas, etc., as also railway line and similar clearly recognisable features. It is important that the boundaries of panchayats, patwaris' circles or halkas or hamlets are distinguished if possible and the names of hamlets should also be entered wherever they are known by particular names. For the purpose of preparation of the notional map, you will be provided a separate sheet. Please use this for preparation of the notional map.

8. The notional map will in effect be an outline map of the village or urban block.

9. In the case of very large villages when there are many blocks, it may be difficult to indicate the outline of the entire village. In such cases, it is sufficient if you show in the notional map the block assigned to you.

Lay-out Sketch

10. Having prepared the notional map, you would have to prepare the detailed lay-out sketch of your block. The lay-out sketch is in effect a detailed map of the block assigned to you in which will be shown the streets and the buildings on the streets. The main purpose of this lay-out sketch is to clearly present the streets in the block and the buildings so that based on the lay-out sketch the operations can be carried out. As in the case of the notional map, in the lay-out sketch also important topographical details should be shown. This is not a document which is drawn to a scale. It is a free hand drawing. In order to be able to draw the lay-out sketch it would be necessary for you to go around the village or block assigned to you so that you become familiar with the area, the way the streets run and the main topographical features. Having gone around the village or block, you should start from one end of the village or block and draw a sketch.

It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible, should also be indicated by the survey numbers that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owner of the field on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any.

11. In the lay-out sketch every single building or house should be shown. *Pucca* and *Kutchra* houses must be shown by signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle △ for *Kutchra* house further classifying them as wholly or partly residential or wholly non-residential by shading as follows:-

- *Pucca* houses whether wholly or partly residential
- ≡ *Pucca* wholly non-residential
- △ *Kutchra* houses, whether wholly or partly residential
- ≡ *Kutchra* wholly non-residential

12. It is difficult to give a comprehensive and detailed definition of the terms 'pucca' and 'Kutchha' houses to cover different patterns of structures all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kutchha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches will facilitate their identification. Also as *Kutchha* houses are not likely to be long lasting, anyone referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials:—

Wall material: Burnt bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, Ekra, etc.

Roof material: Tiles, GCI (galvanized corrugated iron) sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC (re-inforced brick concrete), RCC (re-inforced cement concrete) and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and/or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, loosely packed stone, etc. may be treated as *Kutchha* houses.

13. When once the location of every building or house is demarcated on the sketch it will be a simple matter to decide on numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the direction in which the house numbers should run, i.e. left to right or in a clockwise order or north-west to south-east and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the house numbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering given in the lay-out sketch would be convenient or any change is needed; for after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more convenient order of numbering at some places. Having satisfied yourself that the numbering has gone on right lines you may ink them.

14. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that one is sure that any house falling in a particular area may be reckoned with reference to a particular village.

15. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on a settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or mauzas. For such villages, the normal procedure for preparing lay-out sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there could be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. Your work will be facilitated if, for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, beat of a Forest Guard). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if it has a local name. If there is no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent features such as a stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out sketch, the location of each house should be indicated on it and a number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

16. Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in forest areas.

17. In the case of tea estates, coffee estates, plantations, etc., the pattern may be slightly different. You will be well advised to first contact the estate or plantation authorities, study the pattern of habitation and then decide on the lay-out plan and listing of villages. Listing of villages of such estates will have been done by your superior officers and a list may have been prepared already and such village or villages assigned to you will necessary code number and so on. In that case, your task is easy. You have only to find out from the estate or plantation authorities, the boundaries of the village or area allotted to you. You should then visit the area and decide on the lay-out sketch.

18. Urban areas: The preparation of notional maps and the housenumbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas except that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale, and these may come in extremely handy. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the outskirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes, one side of the road may fall within the town limits and the other side get excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these points should be carefully verified on the ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limit of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative unit in which they fall.

19. In urban areas very detailed plans showing the location of every building or house along every road and street in your block should be clearly prepared. In view of the very large number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a number of sketches each covering a limited area. A lay-out sketch of your block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this sketch. It will facilitate your work and of others if the wholly non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses by hatching as indicated in paragraph 11. Here again the important permanent buildings such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building, etc. etc., should be indicated on the map.

20. For those towns which already have a satisfactory housenumbering system, you should adopt the same for preparation of housenumbering maps referred to above. The house numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of your lay-out map. But if there is no proper housenumbering system in the town, you will be required to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated below. Where a rationalised housenumbering system is proposed to be introduced for the first time these sketches will greatly help the authorities.

Numbering of buildings and census houses in rural and urban areas

21. You have to give numbers to 'Buildings' and 'Census Houses' in all areas. The instructions given hereafter will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. A building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for housenumbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes part of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

22. **Building:** A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, workshops, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

23. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as a separate building and given separate numbers. On the other hand, you may come across cases, particularly in large cities, of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases, while the structure looks like one building, the flats are owned by different persons. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure should be treated as one building and each flat as a separate house.

24. Sometimes in metropolitan cities the local authorities may have considered the flats in a block or in large colonies as separate buildings and numbered them as such. If the housenumbering system of the local authorities is adopted as such, you may treat each such flat as a separate building because this will avoid your having to renumber these.

25. If within a large enclosed area there are separate structures owned by different persons then each such structure should be treated as one or more separate buildings. Sometimes there may be a number of structures within an enclosed area or compound owned by an undertaking or company or government which are occupied by their employees. Each such structure should be treated as a separate building. If such buildings have a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrance from a common courtyard or staircase and occupied by different households each such flat or block should be considered as a separate census house.

26. Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should be treated as buildings and census houses as the case may be.

27. If there is more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person e.g., the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a subnumber like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

28. The buildings should be numbered as follows:-

- (i) If in a village the locality consist of a number of street, the buildings in the various streets should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from north-west to south-east. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.
- (ii) In a town/city enumeration block, the numbering will have to run along the axis of the street and not in any arbitrary geographical direction.
- (iii) Arabic numerals, i.e. 1, 2, 3.....etc. should be used for building numbers.
- (iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.
- (v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kutcha* is found after the housenumbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number e.g., 10/1.....

NOTE: These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2), etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House

29. A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

30. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building should be treated as one or more separate buildings. You may come across cases where within an enclosed compound there may be separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government, actually in occupation of different persons. For example, I.O.C. colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building should be reckoned as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there be flats in occupation of different households, each such flat should be treated as a separate census house.

31. It may be difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example in an urban area, a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance to the common staircase or courtyard. By definition this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it is not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat should be treated as one census house. On the other hand if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms then considering the use the first three rooms together should be treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room is occupied by an independent household then each such room should be treated as a separate census house.

32. In case of hostels, hotels, etc. even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/hotel building should be treated as one census house. But if such hostels/hotels have out-houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel should be treated as a separate census house and will be given sub-numbers of the main building.

33. In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be

used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, *baithak*, etc. Though each of the huts is a separate structure, they form a single housing unit and, therefore, have to be treated collectively as a single census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts should be treated as separate census houses. However if there are also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence, such as, cattle-shed, workshop, etc. they should be treated as separate census houses.

34. It is also possible that a household uses another structure, e.g. a *baithak*, separated from the main residence by some distance or by other structures or by a road. In such cases, it may become necessary to treat that separate structure used as *baithak* as a separate census house.

35. It is usual to find in municipal towns and cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites, even if they are enclosed by a compound wall, should not be listed for census purposes. Only cases where a structure with roof has come up should be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. For example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided and there will not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and census houses and numbered and listed.

36. Pump houses, temples and other similar structures must also be numbered and given census house numbers. These are places where people can also live. Obviously, such structures need not be numbered if they are so small that no person can live in them.

37. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets after the building number as 10 (1), 10 (2), etc. or 11 (1), 11 (2) 11 (3), etc.

Household

38. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household".

39. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from a common kitchen then they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person should be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

40. Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

Houselisting

41. After the preparation of the notional housenumbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in a prescribed schedule, namely, the houselist.

42. At the 1981 census, a houselist form will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen form of the schedule to be so canvassed is given in Appendix 1.

43. The instructions given below will guide you in filling up the houselist.

44. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of the State with Code No., District with Code No., name of Tehsil/Taluka/Police Station/Development Block/Circle and its Code No., name of Village/Town and its Code No., name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet and Enumerator's Block No. These entries which will be referred to as "Location Code" hereafter are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a state is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every state, district, tehsil or police station, village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block in your state would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer or Supervisor would have indicated to you the state, district, tehsil or police station and the village or town, ward/mohalla/hamlet and enumerator's block code numbers allotted to you. You will have to enter these numbers in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures (I, II, III, IV etc.) to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4 etc.). You should enter page number of the houselist continuously for your block.

Col. 1: Line No.

45. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The serial numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.

Col. 2: Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)

46. Some municipal towns may have a satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

47. While preparing the lay-out sketch in the manner described earlier you will have assigned building numbers to each of the buildings shown in the lay-out-sketch. Where the numbering system of the municipality or local authority is satisfactory, you would have adopted it and given these numbers in the lay-out-sketch. In cases where this numbering system by the municipality or local authority is not satisfactory, you would have given numbers to the buildings in a systematic manner as described earlier and it is this numbering system adopted by you that would have to be indicated in the lay-out-sketch. Of course, you might have had to merely update or revise the numbering system that already exists in some cases. There can also be cases where no numbering system existed earlier. In these cases you would have numbered the buildings and assigned them numbers in the lay-out sketch. Where the numbers in any of the systems have not been indicated on the buildings themselves you would also have painted them as mentioned earlier. Irrespective of the situation, you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch.

48. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the systems described above and which has already been put on the building or which might have been painted by you on the building should be entered in this column.

49. Arabic numerals (e.g. 1, 2, 3,) should be used for building numbers. In cases where there are numbers already present and painted or fixed these instructions naturally will not apply. These instructions will apply entirely depending on local circumstances.

50. In many cases there may be large colonies or blocks of flats where continuous serial numbering has been adopted by the local authorities. Strictly speaking each building in which there may be a set of flats should be given a building number and the flats themselves given census house numbers. However, local authorities may have numbered the flats continuously without reference to the separate buildings. Such situations exist in Delhi, Madras, Bombay, etc. and in official colonies. In such cases we need not change the numbering system and may adopt it as such. In such cases you will obviously have entered the same number in columns 2 and 3 of the houselist since a separate building number is now not being given. However, to ensure that all buildings have been covered, you should put a bracket in column 2 enclosing all those flat numbers which are located in one single building unit. The manner in which this is done is indicated below.

HOUSELIST

Sl.No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)	Census house No.
1	2	3
1	215	215
2	216	216
3	217	217
4	218	218
5	219	219
6	220	220
7	221	221
8	222	222

In the example given, each building consists of 4 flats.

Col. 3: Census House No.

51. What is a census house has already been described in detail earlier. To recall the definition a census house is a structure or part of a structure with a separate entrance which may be inhabited or vacant and which may be used for any purpose by human beings such as dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling, a place of worship or a place of business, workshop, school etc.

52. In accordance with the instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to part of a building. If there is only one census house in the building, then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number. This will be repeated in this column. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to the main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house. The order in which census houses within a building should be numbered, should be continuous preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if at all it is difficult to do it clockwise.

53. Sometimes a building which may form a single structure may be occupied in its different parts or suits of rooms or even some single rooms by different households. These individual parts are likely to have separate entrances from a common verandah, staircase or a courtyard. Then each of these parts would assume the character of a separate census house.

54. The census house number to be noted in this column will be the same as the building number already noted in column 2, if the building is by itself a single census house. But if the building is made up of portions each of which has been treated as a separate census house according to the definition, then each of these census houses will bear the building number with a separate sub-number in brackets for each census house, e. g., 9 (1), 9 (2), 12 (1), 12 (2), 12 (3), etc.

NOTE: You should not indicate the number as 9/1 or 9/2 etc. as this method will be used in the assignment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 9 and before No. 10.

Col. 4: Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)

55. The actual use to which a census house is put has to be recorded in this column. As you will recall, a census house can be used for a single purpose or for various purposes at the same time. To illustrate the types of uses to which the census houses can be put certain examples are given below. These are illustrative and you should not feel that you should enter only what is mentioned here but is important for you to use this as guide line and write the description of the purpose for which the census house is used as fully as possible.

- (1) Residence, shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, etc.
- (2) Factory/workshop and workshed, etc. "Factory" should be written if it is registered under the Indian Factories Act. An establishment using power and employing 10 or more persons or which is run without use of power and employing 20 or more persons is a factory. (For a detailed description of factory, please see page 52). A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold, but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry such as say, handloom weaving, *bidli*, rolling, *padad* making, toy making, etc. is carried on, should be noted as a workshop. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as, workshop-cum-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or for some processing or repairing even on a household industry basis, as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.
- (3) Shop: A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.
- (4) Office, business house, bank, etc.: Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.
- (5) Hospital, dispensary, health centre, doctor's clinic, etc.
- (6) School and other educational institutions
- (7) Hotel, sarai, dharamshala, tourist house, inspection house, etc.

- (8) Restaurant, sweet-meat shop and eating place: A sweet-meat shop where sweet-meat is being made and sold should be recorded as workshop
- (9) Place of entertainment: Examples—Cinema house, theatre, community hall (Panchayat ghar), etc.
- (10) Place of worship, etc.: Examples—Temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.
- (11) Institutions: Examples—Orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children's care home, etc.
- (12) Others: Examples—Cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol filling station, passenger's shelter etc.
(The exact use to be fully described in each case).

56. This column refers to the purpose for which a census house is used. There will be some cases where census houses are used only for seasonal activities and at the time the houselisting is carried out by you, this seasonal activity may not be taking place. Such seasonal activities would be oil-mills (Ghami), Gur-making in sheds, etc. It is necessary that the seasonal use of such census house for running of an establishment is recognised and that this seasonal use is noted in this column. You should, therefore, make enquiries regarding such activities so that the complete picture regarding the use of the census house is available. However, at the time of houselisting there may be cases where such census houses are being used for some other purpose such as a residence. Then the use to which this census house is being put at the time of your visit should, of course, be noted. In the case of census houses where their seasonal use has been noted by you in column 4, please write in the same column that this use is "Seasonal".

Important

57. If the census house is found vacant i.e., if no person is living in it at the time of houselisting and it is not being used for any purpose write 'vacant' in this column. The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. may be recorded in the 'Remarks' column. If on the other hand, the census house is found locked because the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage, then it should not be treated as 'vacant' but the use to which it is put should be recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey or pilgrimage noted in the 'Remarks' column as 'House locked—occupants on journey/pilgrimage, etc.' If a census house has more than one household in it, do not repeat the word 'residence' in subsequent lines in column 4.

58. If a particular census house is wholly or partly non-residential you must first enter the use to which it is put in this column. Having done so, if an enterprise is being carried on in such a wholly or partly non-residential census house, you will have to go to the enterprise list and enter details of such enterprise or enterprises there as will be described in the instructions for filling up the enterprise list which have been supplied to you separately.

Enterprise

59. An 'Enterprise' is an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The workers in an enterprise may consist of members of the household or hired workers or both. An enterprise may be owned and operated by one household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body. The activities of an enterprise may be carried on in a single census house, in more than one census house or in the open, i.e., without premises. The activity of the enterprise may also be carried on only for a part of the year but on a fairly regular basis. Such cases should also be considered as an enterprise in column 4, details of only those enterprises which are carried on *within* census houses should be entered.

60. It is possible that more than one entrepreneurial activity is carried on in the same census house. If these activities are carried on by the same person or the same household but if separate accounts are kept for each of these activities, they should be treated as separate enterprises. However in cases where the activities cannot be distinguished from one another, the major activity will be treated as the enterprise. The major activity can be recognised on the basis of the value of income, turnover or number of persons employed depending on the information readily available during your enquiries. For example, if a tailor sells cloth also but does not maintain separate accounts for his tailoring activity and selling of cloth, then you should find out which is the major activity by enquiring from which activity he gets a greater income or in which he employs more people, etc. This will be the activity of the enterprise.

61. Enterprises which are carried on in the open, i.e., without premises will be entered in column 7 as we shall see later.

62. Please note that the growing of agricultural crops mentioned below should not be classified as enterprises:

Cereal crops (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram etc.)

Pulses (arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.)

Raw cotton

Raw jute, mesta

Sunhemp and other kindred fibres

Production of oilseeds such as sesamum, groundnut rape, mustard, linseed, castor seed, etc.

Sugarcane

Roots and tubers, vegetables, pan, singhara, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom) and flowers and parts of plants.

Agricultural production not elsewhere classified

Tea

Coffee

Rubber

Tobacco

Pepper

Cardamom

Edible nuts (excluding coconut and groundnut), walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.

Production of fruits, coconuts, e.g., bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges.

Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, etc.

Crops of plantations, not elsewhere classified (e.g., betelnuts etc.)

Important: Please note that while the growing of tea, coffee, tobacco, etc. should not be classified as an enterprise, if in a census house these are processed, for example, curing of tea leaves, curing of tobacco, etc., then these activities of processing will have to be treated as enterprises. Similarly, manufacture of copra from coconut or the processing of cashewnuts will also be enterprises.

63. Mining and quarrying or manufacturing, processing, repair or servicing activity are enterprises. Similarly, activities relating to generation and transmission and distribution of gas, steam, water supply, construction, wholesale or retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, warehousing, communications, financing insurance, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, public administration and defence services such as government offices, schools, hospitals, recreation and cultural services, community services such as temples, etc. will also be enterprises. In addition, you must note that the rearing of cattle and production of milk, sheep for production of wool-wearing of other animals such as pigs, rearing of bees and production of honey, rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk, hunting, trapping, collection of fuel and other forest products and their sale, gathering of materials such as herbs, resins, etc., catching and selling of fish, providing agricultural services such as spraying, etc., are all enterprises. In other words, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing will also have to be classified as enterprises.

64. You will notice that an enterprise can be carried on within a census house or outside the census house. Please note that some of the activities referred to earlier can be carried on within or outside a census house. The entries you make will be either in column 4 or column 7 depending on whether these enterprises are carried on within the census house or outside a census house and without premises respectively.

65. In Appendix III an illustrative list has been given to help you to recognise what are enterprises and what are not. Please read through this and refer to it whenever necessary.

66. It has been mentioned earlier that rearing of cattle for production of milk will be an enterprise. In such a case, and in similar cases, care should be taken to be sure that this activity can be classified as an enterprise. For example, if the milk produced is for self-consumption and is not *usually sold as a regular practice*, then this activity will not be treated as an enterprise. Occasional sale of milk where a person keeps cattle will not be an enterprise since he keeps cattle evidently for production of milk for self-consumption. The same approach should be adopted with regard to similar activities like rearing of pigs, hens, bees, gathering of wood or forest products, etc.

In some parts of the country as we have noticed earlier, there are *baithaks* or *sanghois* which sometimes have to be considered as separate census houses but which are only used by the household for sleeping or sitting etc. No enterprise is carried on in such a census house and therefore, details of *baithaks* or *sanghois* need not be entered in the enterprise list. Similar examples where census houses will not be considered as having an enterprise would be a garage, passenger shelter, etc.

67. If the activity of an enterprise extends beyond the premises of a single census house to a group of contiguous houses, then the entire group of census houses could be regarded as a single enterprise and the census houses in which this enterprise is carried on should be bracketed together in column 4 to indicate that all these relate to a single enterprise. But if different activities of an enterprise are carried on in different census houses cut off from one another, then each such census house will have to be treated as a separate enterprise and details recorded in the line in which this census house is entered.

68. To use to which a census house is put should be enquired into thoroughly so that no enterprise is missed. This is particularly important in cases where the house is partly residential. However, please note that only the enterprise carried on in the census house which you are enumerating will be noted in column 4.

69. You must note the way in which you will have to indicate the purpose for which the census house is used in this column. If a census house is used only for residential purposes then only one line need be entered in this column. However, if a census house is wholly or partly non-residential, you must enter the uses to which it is put in one line and then use the subsequent line or lines to describe the activity or activities which are carried on in this census house. Please note that the serial number of the enterprise will have to be noted within brackets against each such activity starting from the very first enterprise in your block. For example, if there is a census house in which a shop and a clinic are run in combination with residence, the entries beginning with column 1 would be as illustrated below.

Line No.	Building No. (municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential fill Enterprise List)
1	2	3	4
10	430	430(1)	Residence-cum-shop-cum-clinic
11	shop (6)
12	Clinic (7)
13	..	430(2)	Bakery-cum-flour mill
14	Bakery (8)
15	Flour mill (9)

70. You will notice that the *non-residential uses* of this particular house are entered in separate lines. The numbers shown against the 'shop' and 'clinic' in this example will be the serial number of the enterprise in your block. If for instance, in this census house only a clinic or a workshop was being run, then you would have obviously used only one line. It is in the cases where enterprises are run in combination with or without residence in a census house, that you would have to use more than one line as indicated in the example.

Col. 5 : Household No.

71. A 'Household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons or of mixed type. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of un-related persons live together is an institutional household provided it has a common kitchen. So also is a jail.

72. There can be a household No. in column 5 only if you have noted in column 4 that the census house is wholly or partly residential: There cannot be an entry in this column in a case where the census house is wholly non-residential.

73. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a separate number. This can be done by using the alphabets (a), (b), (c), etc., as suffixes to the Census House No. For example, if building No. 2 is a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2 (a), 2 (b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, these houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1) (a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c), and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is a census house and has only one household the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

74. You will notice how the numbering of the building, the census houses and the households are closely linked. This link is best illustrated by an example as follows:—

Particulars	Building No.	Census house No.	Household No.
1	2	3	4
1. Building No. 9 having one census house and no household	9	9	..
2. Building No. 9 having one census house and one household	9	9	9
3. Building No. 9 having one census house and two households	9	9	9(a) 9(b)
4. Building No. 9 having two census houses and one household each	9	9(1) 9(2)	9(1) 9(2)
5. Building No. 9 having two census houses and two households in one and three in the other.	9	9(1) 9(2)	9(1)(a) 9(1)(b) 9(2)(a) 9(2)(b) 9(2)(c)

75. In such case where the same building contains more than one census house, the building number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines (please see example above). If a census house contains more than one household, the census house number should not be repeated in the subsequent lines in column 3.

Col. 6: Name of the head of household

76. The name of the head of each household should be written. The head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the household as its head. In the case of an absentee *de jure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing those affairs of the household falls at the time of houselisting, should be regarded as the Head.

77. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together and which may be called institutional households, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who is administratively responsible or who by common consent is regarded as 'Head' should be recorded as the head of the household. In the case of certain institutional households, such as hostels, jails, etc., where the head of the institutional household can be recognised by designation, such as, hostel warden, jailor, etc., you may enter this designation in this column.

78. In the case of institutional households, please write 'I' within brackets after the name or designation of the head in this column.

Col 7: Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List

79. You will recall that in the definition of an enterprise, it has been mentioned that an enterprise can be carried on outside the census house and without premises. (Please see para 59). This column is meant to identify such enterprises.

80. There may be cases where a household lives in a census house and is engaged in some activity, i.e., in an enterprise outside the census house in which they live and this enterprise may itself not be carried on within some other house. This column is meant to record such cases. You will notice that if a household lives in one census house and carries on an enterprise in some other census house, then the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will be covered under column 4 if the census house in which the enterprise is carried on is within your block. Even if it is not within your block, your colleague in the block in which the census house in which the enterprise is carried on will have covered it in column 4. What we are trying to cover in column 7 is a situation where a household carries on an enterprise outside the census house in which it lives, and this enterprise is not carried on within any premises. Such examples could be brick-making, pottery, rope-making in the open, cycle-repairing and shoe-repairing on pavements, hawkers, fishing, selling of newspapers, etc.

81. In such cases, where a household lives in the census house being covered by you, but carries on an enterprise outside the census house and without any premises you should note this fact in this column. All that you need say if such an enterprise is being carried on is "yes" and give the appropriate serial number of the enterprise within brackets. The numbering of enterprises in this column will run continuously for your block, details of such enterprises will have to be entered in the Enterprise List. Examples have been given at the end of this book.

82. Where a household has more than one enterprise which is carried on outside the census house in which it lives and without any premises it is necessary to cover such enterprises separately. For this purpose, you will have to enter each of these enterprises in a separate line. This will have to be done as illustrated in the examples below. Please note that in such cases you will have to give a line number, since you will be using an extra line but there will be no entry regarding building No., census house No., use to which the census house is put, household number or name of the head of household. In such cases, there will only be an entry in column 1 which relates to line number and column 7. In all other columns relating to such entries, please put a dash(—). In other words, building No., census house No., etc. will not be repeated.

83. The manner in which the entries will be made in cases where enterprises exist both in census houses and outside premises in the case of households is illustrated in the following examples:—

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.)	Census house No.	Purpose for which census house is used (If wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List)	Household No.	Name of the head of household	Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises? If yes, fill Enterprise List
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	434	434	Temple-cum-residence	434	Narayan Sharma	..
2	..	..	Temple (1)	..	..	..
3	435	435(1)	School-cum-residence	435(1)	Devdas	..
4	..	..	School (2)	..	..	..
5	..	..	Canteen (3)	..	..	..
6	..	435 (2)	Residence	435 (2)	Ramnath Vyas	Yes (1)
7	436	436	Cinema house (4)	..	..	..
8	437	437	Residence-cum-clinic	437	Dr. Vimla Varma	..
9	..	..	Doctor's clinic-allopathic (5)	..	..	..
10	438	438(1)	Shop-cum-workshop-cum-residence	438(1)	Rajan	..
11	..	..	Workshop (6)	..	..	..
12	..	..	Shop (7)	..	..	..
13	..	438(2)	Residence	438(2)	Bhola Ram	Yes (2)
14	442	442 (1)	Residence-cum-Baithak	442 (1)	Yadav	Yes (3)
15	..	442 (2)	Sanghoi	..	..	..
16	443	443	Residence	443	Keshav	Yes (4)
17	..	..	..	..	..	Yes (5)
18	444	444	Residence	444	Jadu	..
Total **		11	***	9	***	**

Cols. 8—10: Number of persons normally residing in census household

84. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 8, females in column 9 and total number of persons in column 10 (column 8+9).

85. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of your visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page.

Cols. 11—13: Is there a physically handicapped person in the household? If so indicate number of those who are totally blind/crippled/dumb

86. In these columns information about different categories of physically handicapped person will have to be recorded.

87. The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped person in the household, indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

88. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss or both arms or loss of both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost *both* arms and legs. The loss of either of these, i.e. both arms or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Please note that loss of only one arm and/or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

89. There may be a case where a person unfortunately suffers from more than one of the disabilities mentioned in columns 11, 12 and 13. In such cases, the intention is to record persons by the greater disability. For example, a person may be both blind and dumb or blind and crippled, etc. In such cases, the intention is to find out persons who suffer from the greater disability. It may be noted that blindness is considered a greater disability than either dumbness or being crippled. Similarly, being crippled is a greater disability than being dumb. In an extreme case where a person suffers from all the three disabilities, please record him under blind since this is certainly the most unfortunate disability. Please take care to ensure that there is no double counting in such cases by including such persons for each of these disabilities. In other words, the same person should not be counted for each of the columns even if he suffers from more than one disability.

90. A person may be blind or crippled due to old age. In such cases also, he should be included in the relevant column if he suffers from such a disability.

91. This is a very sensitive question. You have, therefore, to be very polite and tactful in asking this question. You should not try to find out the names of the physically handicapped. Only the number of persons who are 'totally blind' or 'totally dumb' or 'totally crippled' are to be determined.

Col. 14: Remarks

92. This will provide space for any useful or significant information about the building, census house, census household and other particulars regarding the building inventory. This will provide interesting facts regarding observations made during the houselisting operations.

93. If there is an entry in column 4 as 'vacant' you have also to record the reason such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc. in this column. Also make a note in this column of likely places where houseless persons can be found.

General

94. Total of columns 3, 5, and 8 to 13 will have to be struck for each page of the Houselist. The manner in which the total is to be struck has been explained in the foot-note of the Houselist form. However, this is recapitulated below.

(a) The total of census houses in column 3 will be the number of entries for each page. For example, if the entries in this column are A2/100, A2/101 (1), A2/101 (2), A2/102, A2/103 (1), A2/103 (2), A2/103 (3), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total for this page would be 9.

(b) For total in column 5, if the entries are A2/100, A2/101 (1) (a), A2/101 (1) (b), A2/102, A2/103 (1) (a), A2/103 (1) (b), A2/103 (2), A2/104 and A2/105, then the total number of households in this column will be 9.

(c) For columns 8, 9 and 10, there should be no difficulty. It will be a simple total for each column separately.

(d) Under columns 11 to 13 you will have to give the number of handicapped persons under each category.

Houselist Abstract

95. After filling the entries in the houselist, i.e., after completing houselisting for your entire block, you have now to prepare a Houselist Abstract so that certain figures of the number of census houses, households and other particulars collected in the houselist are easily available. The specimen form of the Houselist Abstract is given at Annexure—F at the end of these instructions.

96. There should be no difficulty in preparing the abstract but so that you have no doubt on the matter certain indications as to how the abstract should be prepared are given here. In particular, you are requested to carefully read the instructions regarding filling of columns 3 to 8 of the houselist abstract which relate to the number of census houses on the basis of the use to which they are put.

Col. 1: Page No. of houselist

You will recall that you must number each page of the houselist, and will have to arrange them serially. The page number recorded by you will be noted one below the other.

Col. 2: Total No. of census houses (from col. 3 of houselist)

As mentioned in the heading itself, this figure will be obtained from column 3 of the houselist. Please note that in the houselist itself you have to total up entries in column 3 and enter the total at the bottom at each page. Please check this total and carry it over to the abstract.

Cols. 3—8: Number of census houses by use

The purpose for which a census house is used will have been noted by you in column 4 of the houselist. The figures for columns 3, 4 and 6 of the abstract will have to be got by you by carefully adding up the different uses to which census houses are put from column 4 of the houselist. You will have noted census houses by use as only residential, partly residential, vacant if not being used and census houses which are not used at all wholly or partly as residence but have other uses such as workshops, etc. You will have to separately add the census houses falling into each of these categories from column 4 of the houselist and enter them separately under columns 3, 4 and 6 of the houselist abstract.

Columns 5 and 7 of the houselist abstract are just totals and should present no difficulty.

Please note that if in a census house there is more than one household, there is still only one use to which this census house is put namely, "Residential" and you should take care to see that no duplicate counting takes place due to any confusion between census house and households.

Col. 8: Census houses put to other uses (Col. 2 minus Col. 7)

This column refers to census house put to other uses. The figure to be noted here will be derived by subtracting column 7 from column 2.

Col. 9: Total number of households

This figure will be obtained from the total at the bottom of column 5 of the houselist.

Cols. 10—15: Total population—Total number of handicapped persons

Under each of these columns please enter the page total under corresponding columns, i.e., columns 8 to 13 of the houselist.

97. You should prepare a duplicate set of the houselist form giving all the pages and entries and submit both the copies to your Supervisor along with the Houselist Abstract. It is enough if one copy of the houselist abstract is prepared.

98. Please do not forget to note on the notional map, the lay-out sketch, and on each page of the houselist and of the houselist abstract relevant location particulars of your block which will be supplied to you by your Charge Officer or Supervisor. The location particulars must include the details from the State down to your block.

99. After you have completed the houselisting operations of your block, you must have with you the following documents:—

- (a) Lay-out sketch
- (b) Notional map
- (c) Houselist forms, pinned together (2 sets)
- (d) Houselist abstract
- (e) Enterprise Lists, pinned together
- (f) Abstract of Enterprise List

Please hand these over to your Supervisor along with all unfilled forms. Instructions on this matter will be issued to you by your Charge Officer also.

DEFINITION OF FACTORIES

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948 (As modified up to the 1st May, 1977)

Extracts

"Factory" means any premises including the precincts thereof—

- (i) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or ordinarily so carried on, or
- (ii) whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on.

2. **"manufacturing process"** means any process for—

- (i) making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal; or
- (ii) pumping oil, water, sewage or any other substance; or
- (iii) generating, transforming or transmitting power; or
- (iv) composing types for printing, printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar process or book binding;
- (v) constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels.

3. **"power"** means electrical energy, or any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency.

4. **"worker"** means a person employed, directly or by or through any agency (including a contractor) with or without the knowledge of the principal employer, whether remuneration or not, in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work incidental to or connected with, the manufacturing process, or the subject of the manufacturing process but does not include any member of the armed forces of the Union.

DESCRIPTION OF ENTERPRISES

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Livestock Production

Cattle and goat-breeding, rearing, ranching, etc. and production of milk.
Rearing of sheep and production of wool
Rearing of pigs and other animals
Rearing of horses, mules, camels and other pack animals
Rearing of ducks, hens and other birds and production of eggs
Rearing of bees and production of honey and wax
Rearing of silk-worms and production of cocoons and raw silk
Rearing of livestock and production of livestock products not elsewhere classified

Agricultural Services

Pest destroying, spraying, pruning of infected stems
Operations of irrigation systems
Animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services)
Grading agricultural and livestock products
Horticultural and nursery services
Soil conservation
Scientific services like soil testing
Agricultural services not elsewhere classified (like land clearing, land draining, etc.)

Hunting, Tapping and Game Propagation

Hunting, tapping and game propagation for commercial purposes (other than for sport)

Forestry and Logging

Planting, replanting and conservation of forests
Logging—felling and cutting of trees and preparation of rough, round hewn or riven logs (including incidental hauling)
Production of fuel (including charcoal by burning) by exploitation of forests
Gathering of fodder by exploitation of forests
Gathering of uncultivated materials such as gums, resins, lac., barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by exploitation of forests
Other forest products not elsewhere classified such as munjh

Fishing

Ocean, sea and coastal fishing
Inland water fishing

Pisciculture—rearing of fish
Collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponge and other sea products
Fishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified

MINING AND QUARRYING

Coal Mining

Coal
Lignite

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Crude Petroleum
Natural Gas

Metal Ore Mining

Iron ore
Manganese
Chromite
Bauxite
Gold and silver ores
Copper ore
Lead and zinc ores
Limenite and rutile
Wolfram
Metal ores not elsewhere classified

Other Mining

Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits
Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining (such as soda ash, sulphur, phosphates, nitrates, etc.)
Salt mining and quarrying including crushing, screening and evaporating in pans
Precious and semi-precious stones
Mica
Gypsum
Other mining not elsewhere classified (asbestos, quartz, talc and soap stone, natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, etc.)

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat
Manufacture of dairy products
Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables
Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacean and similar foods
Grain mill products
Manufacture of bakery products
Manufacture and refining of sugar (vacuum pan sugar factories)
Production of indigenous sugar, boora, khandsari, gur, etc. from sugarcane and palm juice
Production of common salt
Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (including sweet-meats)
Manufacture of hydrogenated oils, vanaspâti, ghee, etc.
Manufacture of other edible oils and fats, e.g, mustard oil, groundnut oil, til oil, etc.
Tea processing
Coffee curing, roasting and grinding
Cashewnut processing like drying, shelling, roasting, salting, etc.
Manufacture of ice
Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
Manufacture of starch
Manufacture of parched rice (pohwa or chira or chirva)
Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits
Wine industries
Malt liquors and malt
Production of country liquor and toddy

Soft drinks and carbonated water industries

Tobacco stemming, redrying and all other operations which are connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacture
Manufacture of bidi

Manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and cigarette tobacco

Manufacture of chewing tobacco, zarda and snuff

Manufacture of tobacco and tobacco products, not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling

Cotton spinning, weaving, shrinking, sanforizing, mercerising and finishing of cotton textiles in mills

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles

Cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha)

Production of khadi

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms, other than khadi

Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in powerlooms

Cotton textiles not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing

Wool spinning, weaving and finishing in mills

Wool spinning and weaving (other than in mills)

Dyeing and bleaching of woollen textiles

Manufacture of wool, not elsewhere classified

Spinning, weaving and finishing of silk textiles

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of silk textiles

Spinning, weaving and finishing of other textiles—synthetic fibres, rayons, nylons, etc.

Printing, dyeing and bleaching of synthetic textiles

Silk and synthetic fibre textiles not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Jute and Mesta pressing and baling

Jute and Mesta spinning and weaving

Dyeing, printing and bleaching of jute textiles

Preparing, spinning, weaving and finishing of hemp and other coarse fibres

Manufacture of jute bags and other jute textiles not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)

Knitting mills

Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines, nets, etc.

Embroidery and making of crapes, laces and fringes

Weaving carpets, rugs and other similar textile products

Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel

Manufacture of rain coats, hats, etc.

Manufacture of made up textile goods (except garments) such as curtains, mosquito nets, etc.

Manufacture of water proof textiles such as oil cloth, tarpaulin, etc.

Manufacture of coir and coir products

Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified like linoleum, padding, wadding, upholstering, filling, etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products

Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood)

Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow

Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood material which is classified under logging)

Manufacture of wooden industrial goods, such as bobbins, blocks, handles, saddling and similar equipment and fixtures

Manufacture of cork and cork products

Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures

Manufacture of bamboo and cane furniture and fixtures

Manufacture of wood, bamboo and cane products not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries

- Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint
- Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paper board
- Manufacture of pulp products not elsewhere classified like dolls
- Manufacture of paper and paper board articles not elsewhere classified
- Printing and publishing of newspaper
- Printing and publishing of periodicals, books, journals, atlases, maps, sheet music directories, etc.
- Printing of bank notes, currency notes, postage stamps, security presses, etc.
- Engraving, etching, block making, etc.
- Book-binding.
- Printing, publishing and allied activities not elsewhere classified like envelope printing, picture post card printing, embossing, etc.

Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur Products (except Repair)

- Tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather
- Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear
- Manufacture of wearing apparel like coats, gloves, etc. of leather and substitute of leather
- Manufacture of leather consumer goods (other than apparel and footwear)
- Scrapping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade
- Manufacture of wearing apparel of fur and pelts
- Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other articles
- Manufacture of leather and fur products not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

- Tyre and tube industries
- Manufacture of footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber
- Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified
- Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified (except house furnishing)
- Petroleum refineries
- Manufacture of products of petroleum not elsewhere classified
- Production of coal tar in coke ovens
- Manufacture of other coal and coal tar products not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)

- Manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals and gases such as acids, alkalies and their salts, gases like acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen, etc.
- Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides
- Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers
- Manufacture of drugs and medicines
- Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressing, tooth pastes, soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos, shaving products, cleansers, washing and scouring products and other toilet preparations
- Manufacture of inedible oils
- Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres like nylon, terylene except glass
- Manufacture of matches
- Manufacture of explosives and ammunition and fire works
- Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified (including photo-chemicals, sensitised films and paper)

Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products

- Manufacture of structural clay products
- Manufacture of glass and glass products
- Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery
- Manufacture of chinaware and porcelainware
- Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
- Manufacture of mica products
- Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing and stoneware
- Manufacture of earthen and plaster statues and other products
- Manufacture of asbestos, cement and other cement products
- Manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as slate products, abrasives, graphite products, mineral wool, silica products and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

- Iron and steel industries
- Foundries for casting and forging iron and steel
- Manufacture of ferro-alloys

Copper manufacturing
Brass manufacturing
Aluminium manufacturing
Zinc manufacturing
Other non-ferrous metal industries

Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne plate or enamelled sheet metal, metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs, pails, safes, vaults, enamelled sanitary and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified
Manufacture of structural metal products
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal
Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware
Enamelling, japanning, lacquering, galvanising, plating and polishing of metal products
Manufacture of metal utensils, cutlery and kitchenware
Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment not elsewhere classified, like typefoundry

Manufacture of Machinery, Machine tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery

Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment and parts
Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machines, earth moving, lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, conveyors and road rollers and other heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries
Manufacture of prime movers, boilers and steam generating plants such as diesel engines and parts
Industrial machinery for food and textile industries
Industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries
Manufacture of refrigerators, airconditioners and fire fighting equipment and other parts, components and accessories

Manufacture, alteration and repair of general items of non-electrical machinery, components, equipment and accessories not elsewhere classified, eg., manufacture and repair of size reduction equipment like pentagraph, mapograph, etc., crushers, conveyors, bucket elevators, ship hoist cranes, derricks, etc., mixers and reactors, centrifugal machines, driers etc., power driven pumps, etc., air gas compressors and vacuum pumps (excluding electrical furnaces) etc.

Manufacture of machine tools, their parts and accessories
Manufacture of office computing and accounting machinery and parts
Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery, equipment, components and accessories not elsewhere classified, such as sewing machines, automatic merchandising machines, washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines, cooking ranges and ovens, other service industry machines, arms and armament, etc.

Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts

Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus and parts (such as electrical motors, generators, transformers, electromagnetic clutches and brakes etc.)
Manufacture of insulated wires and cables
Manufacture of dry and wet batteries
Manufacture of electrical apparatus, appliances and their parts such as lamps, bulbs, tubes, sockets, switches, fans, insulators (except porcelain), conductors, irons, heaters, shavers, vacuum cleaners, etc., excluding repairing

Manufacture of radio and television transmitting and receiving sets including transistor, radio sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including tape recorders, public address systems, gramophone records and re-recorded magnetic tapes, wire and wireless, telephone and telegraph equipment, signalling and detection equipment and apparatus, radar equipment and installations; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group
Manufacture and repair of Radiographic X-ray apparatus and tubes and parts
Manufacture of electronic computers, control instruments and other equipment
Manufacture of electronic components and accessories not elsewhere classified
Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts

Ship-building and repairing
Manufacture of Locomotives and parts
Manufacture of Railway wagons and coaches and parts
Manufacture of other rail-road equipment
Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts
Manufacture of motor cycles and scooters and parts
Manufacture of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws and parts
Manufacture of aircrafts and its parts
Bullock-carts, push-carts, hand-carts, etc.
Manufacture of transport equipment and parts not elsewhere classified

Other Manufacturing Industries

- Manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipment
- Manufacture of photographic and optical goods (excluding photo chemicals, sensitised paper and film)
- Manufacture of watches and clocks
- Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
- Minting of coins
- Manufacture of sports and athletic goods
- Manufacture of musical instruments
- Manufacture of stationery articles like fountain pens, pencils, pens, pin cushions, tags, etc., not elsewhere classified
- Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified such as costume jewellery, costume novelties, feathers, plumes, artificial flowers, brooms, brushes, lamp shades, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, ivory goods, badges, wigs and similar articles

Repair

- Repair of footwear and other leather goods
- Electrical repair shops
- Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles
- Repair of watches, clocks and jewellery
- Repair of bicycles and cycle-rickshaws
- Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Electricity

- Generation and transmission of electric energy
- Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial and commercial and other users.

Gas and Steam

- Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution through mains to household, industrial, commercial and other users.

Water Works and Supply

- Water supply, i.e., collection, purification and distribution of water

CONSTRUCTIONS

Construction

- Construction and maintenance of buildings (including aerodromes)
- Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipe lines, ports, harbours, runways, etc.
- Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines and other communication systems
- Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, dams, canals, tanks, wells, tube-wells etc.
- Construction of hydro-electric projects
- Construction of industrial plants including thermal plants
- Construction not elsewhere classified

Activities allied to Construction

- Plumbing
- Heating and air conditioning installation, lift installation, sound proofing, etc.
- Setting of tile, marble, brick, glass and stone
- Plumber works such as fixing of doors, windows, panels, painting and decorating.
- Electrical installation.
- Other activities allied to construction not elsewhere classified, such as fixing of handpumps

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADES AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Wholesale Trade (W.T.) in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

- Wholesale trade in cereals and pulses.
- Wholesale trade in foodstuff other than cereals and pulses
- Wholesale trade in textiles and textile products, like all kinds of fabrics, garments, shirting, suitings and hosiery goods
- Wholesale trade in beverages other than intoxicants, e.g., aerated water
- Wholesale trade in intoxicants like wines and liquors including bottling
- Wholesale trade in intoxicants like opium, ganja, etc.
- Wholesale trade in tobacco and tobacco products
- Wholesale trade in animals
- Wholesale trade in straw and fodder

Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics and Glass

- Wholesale trade in medicines and chemicals
- Wholesale trade in fuel and lighting products

Wholesale trade in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics
Wholesale trade in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery and chinaware

Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics, Skins and Inedible Oils

Wholesale trade in petrol, mobile oil and allied products
Wholesale trade in wood, cane, bamboo, thatches, etc.
Wholesale trade in paper and other stationery goods
Wholesale trade in skins, leather and fur, etc.

Wholesale Trade in All Types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Wholesale trade in agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvestors, threshers, sowing machines, etc.
Wholesale trade in electrical machinery and equipment
Wholesale trade in transport and storage equipment

Wholesale Trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture and fixtures
Wholesale trade in rubber and rubber products
Wholesale trade in household equipment not elsewhere classified
Wholesale trade in building materials
Wholesale trade in clocks, eye-glasses and frames
Wholesale trade in hardware and sanitary equipment
Wholesale trade in scientific, medical and surgical instruments
Wholesale trade in precious metals, stones and jewellery
Wholesale trade in goods not elsewhere classified

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants

Grain and grocery store
Vegetable and fruit selling
Dealers in meat, fish and poultry
Dealers in sweet-meat, bakery products, dairy products and eggs
Pan, bidi and cigarette shops
Dealers in aerated water, soft drinks and ice cream
Wine and liquor shops
Retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified

Retail Trade in Textiles

Dealers in textiles (non-ready-made)
Dealers in ready-made garments

Retail Trade (R.T.) in Fuel and other Household Utilities and Durables

Dealers in firewood, coal and kerosene oil
Utensil shops
Fancy stores (including crockery and glassware dealers)
Dealers in electrical and electronic goods
Furniture shops
Jewellery marts
Footwear shops
Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables not elsewhere classified

Retail Trade in Others

Medical shops
Booksellers and stationers
Dealers in building material
Dealers in transport equipment
Petrol filling stations
Retail trade in others not elsewhere classified

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places
Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Land Transport

Railway transport

Passenger transport by tramway and bus services

Passenger transport by other motor vehicles

Freight transport by motor vehicles

Hackney carriages, bullock-carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.

Transport by animals like horses, elephants, mules, camels, etc.

Transport by man (including rickshaw pullers, hand-cart pullers, porters, coolies, etc.)

Pipeline transport

Supporting services to land transport, like operation of highway bridges, toll roads, vehicular tunnels, parking lots, etc.

Water transport

Ocean and coastal water transport

Inland water transport

Supporting services to water transport like operation and maintenance of piers, docks, pilotage, light-houses, loading and discharging of vessels, etc.

Air Transport

Air transport carriers (of passengers and freight)

Supporting services to air transport, like operation of airports, flying facilities, radio beacons, flying control centres, radar stations, etc.

Services incidental to Transport

Services incidental to transport such as packing, crating travel agency, etc.

Storage and Warehousing

Warehousing

Cold-storage

Storage and warehousing not elsewhere classified

Communications

Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications

Telephone communications

Communications not elsewhere classified

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Banking and Similar type of Financial Institutions

Banking

Credit institutions other than banks such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, etc.

Other financial institutions such as pawn brokers, money lenders, financiers, chit funds, etc.

Providents and Insurance

Provident services

Insurance carriers, life

Insurance carriers other than life, such as fire, marine, accident, health, etc.

Real Estate and Business Services

Purchase, sale, letting, and operating of real estate such as residential and non-residential buildings, developing and subdividing real estate into lots, lessors of real property, real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying and selling, managing and appraising real estate on contract or fee basis

Purchase and sale, agents and brokers

Auctioneering

Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services

Data processing and tabulating services

Engineering, architectural and technical services

Advertising and publicity services

Machinery and equipment, rental and leasing

News agency e.g., P.T.I., U. N. I., Reuter, etc.

Business services, except machinery and equipment, rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified.

Legal Services

Legal services such as those rendered by advocates, barristers, solicitors, pleaders, mukhtars, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Public Administration and Defence Services

- Public Services in the Union Government including Defence Services
- Public Services in State Governments including Police Services
- Public Services in local bodies, departments and offices engaged in administration like local taxation, business regulations, etc.
- Public Services in Quasi-Government bodies

Sanitary Services

- Sanitation and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage systems and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation

Education, Scientific and Research Services

- Educational services rendered by technical or vocational colleges, schools and other institutions
- Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions
- Research and scientific services not classified elsewhere such as those rendered by institutions and laboratories engaged in research in the biological, physical and social sciences, meteorological institutes and medical research organisations, etc.

Medical and Health Services

- Health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternal and child welfare clinics—allopathic, ayurvedic, unani, homoeopathic etc., practitioners
- Veterinary services

Community Services

- Religious services by organisations or individuals
- Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, creches, homes for the aged and blind, fire brigade services, etc.
- Business, professional and labour organisations
- Community services not elsewhere classified

Recreational and Cultural Services

- Motion picture production
- Motion picture distribution and projection
- Theatrical producers and entertainment services
- Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified
- Radio and television broadcasting
- Operation of circuses and race tracks
- Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, zoos, game sanctuaries, etc.
- Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified

Personal Services

- Domestic services
- Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plants
- Hair dressing such as those done by barbers, hair dressing saloons and beauty shops
- Portrait and commercial photographic studios
- Personal services not elsewhere classified

International and other extra Territorial Bodies Services

- International and other extra territorial bodies

Services not elsewhere classified

- Services not elsewhere classified

ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)

- Persons without any affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)

Activities not adequately defined (Other than those mentioned above)

- Activities not adequately defined (Other than those mentioned above)

APPENDIX 3

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE AND PRECISION OF ESTIMATES

In the states where sample was drawn, the estimates have been presented in Table H-1 after multiplying the sample frequencies in each cell by 5. The percentage relative standard error (PRSE) has been worked out on the basis of a simple random sample as $\frac{\sqrt{4(1-p)}}{NP} \times 100$

where P is the estimated proportion in any cell and N is the total of the table. In the table given underneath, the precision of the estimates assuming simple random sampling has been given. To use the table calculate 'P' the proportion in any cell to the grand total 'N' of the table. Locate the nearest 'N' and the proportion from the table. The corresponding cell value gives the estimated PRSE of that proportion. This gives roughly an idea of the precision of the estimates. In case one wants exact estimates it has to be worked out by using the formula given above. Since adjoining houses tend to have similar characteristics intuitively it seems that systematic sample of census should achieve a more balanced representation than simple random sampling. It would mean that the estimates of PRSE presented in the table based on simple random sample are likely to be over estimates.

PERCENTAGE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR FOR DIFFERENT UNIVERSE SIZE AND PROPORTIONS FOR A SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLE OF 20 PER CENT

Size of universe	.0001	.0002	.0003	.0004	.0005	.0006	.0007	.0008	.0009	.001	.002	.003
25,000	126.48	89.43	73.02	63.23	56.55	51.62	47.79	44.70	42.14	39.98	28.26	23.06
50,000	89.44	63.24	51.63	44.71	39.99	36.50	33.79	31.61	29.81	28.27	19.98	16.31
75,000	73.03	51.63	42.16	36.51	32.65	29.81	27.59	25.81	24.33	23.08	16.31	13.31
100,000	63.25	44.72	36.51	31.62	28.28	25.81	23.90	22.35	21.07	19.99	14.13	11.53
125,000	56.57	40.00	32.65	28.28	25.29	23.09	21.37	19.99	18.95	17.88	12.64	10.31
150,000	51.64	36.51	29.81	25.81	23.09	21.08	19.51	18.25	17.21	16.32	11.54	9.41
175,000	47.81	33.80	27.60	23.90	21.38	19.51	18.06	16.90	15.93	15.11	10.68	8.72
200,000	44.72	31.62	25.82	22.36	20.00	18.25	16.90	15.81	14.90	14.14	9.99	8.15
300,000	36.51	25.82	21.08	18.25	16.33	14.90	13.80	12.90	12.17	11.54	8.16	6.66
400,000	31.62	22.36	18.25	15.81	14.14	12.91	11.95	11.18	10.54	10.00	7.06	5.76
500,000	28.28	20.00	16.33	14.14	12.65	11.54	10.69	10.00	9.42	8.94	6.32	5.16
750,000	23.09	16.33	13.33	11.54	10.33	9.43	8.73	8.16	7.69	7.30	5.16	4.21
1,000,000	20.00	14.14	11.55	10.00	8.94	8.16	7.56	7.07	5.04	6.32	4.47	3.65
2,000,000	14.14	10.00	8.16	7.07	6.32	5.77	5.34	5.00	4.71	4.47	3.16	2.58
3,000,000	11.55	8.16	6.67	5.77	5.16	4.71	4.36	4.08	3.85	3.65	2.58	2.11
5,000,000	8.94	6.32	5.16	4.47	4.00	3.65	3.38	3.16	2.98	2.83	2.00	1.63
7,500,000	7.30	5.16	4.22	3.65	3.27	2.98	2.76	2.58	2.43	2.31	1.63	1.33
10,000,000	6.32	4.47	3.65	3.16	2.83	2.58	2.39	2.24	2.11	2.00	1.41	1.15

Size of universe	.004	.005	.006	.007	.008	.009	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06
25,000	19.96	17.84	16.28	15.07	14.09	13.27	12.59	8.85	7.19	6.20	5.51	5.01
50,000	14.11	12.62	11.51	10.65	9.96	9.39	8.90	6.26	5.09	4.38	3.90	3.54
75,000	11.52	10.30	9.40	8.70	8.13	7.66	7.27	5.11	4.15	3.58	3.18	2.89
100,000	9.98	8.92	8.14	7.53	7.04	6.64	6.29	4.43	3.60	3.10	2.76	2.50
125,000	8.93	7.98	7.28	6.74	6.30	5.95	5.63	3.96	3.22	2.77	2.47	2.24
150,000	8.15	7.28	6.65	6.15	5.75	5.42	5.14	3.61	2.94	2.53	2.25	2.04
175,000	7.54	6.74	6.15	5.69	5.32	5.02	4.76	3.35	2.72	2.34	2.08	1.89
200,000	7.06	6.31	5.76	5.33	4.98	4.69	4.45	3.13	2.54	2.19	1.95	1.77
300,000	5.76	5.15	4.70	4.34	4.07	3.83	3.63	2.56	2.08	1.79	1.59	1.45
400,000	4.99	4.46	4.07	3.77	3.52	3.32	3.15	2.21	1.80	1.55	1.38	1.25
500,000	4.46	3.99	3.64	3.37	3.15	2.97	2.81	1.98	1.61	1.39	1.23	1.12
750,000	3.64	3.26	2.97	2.75	2.57	2.42	2.30	1.62	1.31	1.13	1.01	0.91
1,000,000	3.16	2.82	2.57	2.38	2.23	2.10	1.99	1.40	1.14	0.98	0.87	0.79
2,000,000	2.23	1.99	1.82	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.41	0.99	0.80	0.69	0.62	0.56
3,000,000	1.82	1.63	1.48	1.38	1.29	1.21	1.15	0.81	0.66	0.57	0.50	0.46
5,000,000	1.41	1.26	1.15	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.63	0.51	0.44	0.39	0.35
7,500,000	1.15	1.03	0.94	0.87	0.81	0.77	0.73	0.51	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.29
10,000,000	1.00	0.89	0.81	0.75	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.44	0.36	0.31	0.28	0.25

—contd.

PERCENTAGE RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR FOR DIFFERENT UNIVERSE SIZE AND PROPORTIONS
FOR A SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLE OF 20 PER CENT—*concl'd.*

Size of universe	.07	.08	.09	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
25,000	4.61	4.29	4.02	3.79	2.53	1.93	1.55	1.27	1.03	0.83	0.63	0.42
50,000	3.26	3.03	2.84	2.68	1.79	1.37	1.10	0.89	0.73	0.59	0.45	0.30
75,000	2.66	2.48	2.32	2.19	1.46	1.12	0.89	0.73	0.59	0.48	0.36	0.24
100,000	2.31	2.14	2.01	1.90	1.26	0.97	0.77	0.63	0.52	0.41	0.32	0.21
125,000	2.06	1.92	1.80	1.70	1.13	0.86	0.69	0.57	0.46	0.37	0.28	0.19
150,000	1.88	1.75	1.64	1.55	1.03	0.79	0.63	0.52	0.42	0.33	0.26	0.17
175,000	1.74	1.62	1.52	1.43	0.96	0.73	0.59	0.48	0.39	0.31	0.24	0.16
200,000	1.63	1.52	1.42	1.34	0.89	0.68	0.55	0.45	0.37	0.29	0.22	0.15
300,000	1.33	1.24	1.16	1.10	0.73	0.56	0.45	0.37	0.30	0.24	0.18	0.12
400,000	1.15	1.07	1.01	0.95	0.63	0.48	0.39	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.11
500,000	1.03	0.96	0.90	0.85	0.57	0.43	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.14	0.09
750,000	0.84	0.78	0.73	0.69	0.46	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.08
1,000,000	0.73	0.68	0.64	0.60	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.20	0.16	0.13	0.10	0.07
2,000,000	0.52	0.48	0.45	0.42	0.28	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05
3,000,000	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04
5,000,000	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03
7,500,000	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.02
10,000,000	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02